The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 9. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1898. NO. 44

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFECT NOV. 29, 1897.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	.....	9.00	2.00
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	7.00	8.30	12.25	4.35
Washington ...	10.40	.....	.....	7.50	10.50	.....
Baltimore	11.40	4.50	.....	8.40	11.45	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly PM.
Harrisburg.....	3.10	8.00	11.48	11.45	3.50	5.00
Rockville		8.12	11.59	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville.....	3.24	8.17	12.03	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon.....	3.38	8.35	12.16	.....	4.15	5.34
Newport	3.59	9.05	12.37	.....	4.35	6.02
Millerstown.		9.15	12.45	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown		9.26	12.53	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal.....	4.31	9.44	1.07	.....	.....	6.38
Mifflin	4.37	9.50	1.11	12.57	5,07	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.58	10.13	1.30	1.13	5.27	7.07
McVeytown....	5.20	10.38	1,49	.....	.....	7,30
N. Hamilton...	5.38	11.00	2.06	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union...	5.42	11.06	2.10	.....	6.08	7.56
Mapleton.	5.49	11.13	2.15	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon, ...	6.08	11.32	2.29	2.06	6.27	8.20
Petersburg	6 21	11.47	2.43	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham ...	6.48	12.13	3.07	.....	h	8.56
Tyrone.	6.55	12.20	3.12	2.45	7.04	9.02
Bellwood.....	7.18	12.41	3.29	.....	7.23	9.20
Altoona.....	7.40	1.00	3.45	3.15	7.40	9.35
Pittsburg.....	12.10	5.50	8.30	7.00	11.30	2.00
	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M

Harrisburg 10.20, Rockville 10.31, Marysville 10.34, Duncannon 10.47, Newport 11.16, Millerstown 11.14, Mifflin 11.40, Lewistown Junction 11.58, p. m. Huntingdon 12.55, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2.00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m.

"h" stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

	*D'ly A.M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly P.M.	D'ly. P. M.	P. M.
Pittsburg.....		.....	8.00		1.00	4.30
Altoona.....	5.00	7.15	11.40	2.05	6.05	9.05
Bellwood.....	5.13	7.30	11.52	2.19	6.20	9.19
Tyrone	5.25	7.48	12.03	2.35	6.37	9.33
Birmingham .	5.29	7.53	g	2.40	6.42	
Petersburg ...	5.47	8.17		3.03	7.06	
Huntingdon....	5.58	8.30	12.35	3.17	7.20	10.12
Mapleton.	6.12	8.47		3.35	7.35	
Mt. Union.....	6.18	8.53		3.42	7.41	10.32
N. Hamilton ...	6.22	8.58		3.47	7.46	
McVeytown....	6.39	9.15		4.08	8.04	
Lewiston Jc....	7.00	9.35	1.33	4.33	8.26	11.16
Mifflin.....	7.20	9.55	1.50	4.55	8.47	11.37
Port Royal.....	7.25	9.59		5.00	8.52	
Thompsontown	7.41	10.14		5.18	9.07	
Millerstown. ...	7.50	10.22		5.28	9.16	
Newport	8.00	10.32		5.39	9.26	
Duncannon.....	8.24	10.54		6.08	9.50	
Marysville	8.38	11.07		6.26	10.04	
Rockville.	8.43	11.12		6.32	10.08	
Harrisburg.....	8.55	11.25	3.10	6.45	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 3.30, Altoona 6.50, Tyrone 7.12, Huntingdon 7.44, Harrisburg 10.00 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M	P.M.		A.M
Baltimore.....		12.40	*3.10	6.00	9.45		
Washington..		1.47	*4.10	7.15	10.55		
Phila.....	12.17	12.50	*3.00	6.23	10.20		4.30
New York 2.43		3.33	*5.53	9.30	3.53		7.33

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 8.10 P. M. daily, Altoona 12.01 A. M., Huntingdon 12.58 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 3.30 A. M., Philadelphia 6,52 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., Newport 1.53 p. m.; arrive Harrisburg 2.40 p. m., Philadelphia 5.47 p. m., New York 8.23 p.m., Baltimore 6.00 p.m., Washington 7.15p.m.

Leave Altoona 10.50 p. m. and arrive Huntingdon 11.55 p. m., stopping at all intermediate stations.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.30 A. M. and 3.05 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 6.35, 10.20 A. M. and 3.10 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.20 and 7.20 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.30 and 7.15 P. M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 2.55 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect Nov. 29, 1897.

NORTH. Mail, No.5.	Mail, No.3	Mixed, No.1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	Mail, No. 6.	Mixed, No. 8.
P. M.	a.m.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 07	8 38	6 20	Robertsdale	11 39	6 39	1 57
1 19	8 50	6 32	Cook's	11 24	6 27	1 44
1 31	9 02	6 44	Cole's	11 09	6 15	1 31
1 59	9 28	7 10	Saltillo	10 39	5 35	12 52
2 07	9 36	7 17	Three Springs	10 30	5 28	12 45
2 19	9 48	7 29	*Beersville	10 15	5 16	12 33
2 34	10 03	7 43	Rockhill	9 53	4 54	12 18
2 50	10 18	8 00	Shirley	9 38	4 39	11 53
3 00	10 26	8 08	*Augh. Mills	9 30	4 31	11 45
3 21	10 46	8 28	Mount Union	9 15	4 16	11 25
p. m.	a. m.	a.m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

No. 9 leaves Robertsdale 7.22, a. m., Cooks 7.34, Coles 7.46, Saltillo 8.14, Three Springs 8.22, Beersville 8.34, arrives at Rockhill 8.49.

No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cooks 5. 13, Coles 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Spring 5.53, Beersville 6.05, arrives at Rockhill 6.20.

No. 4 leaves Rockhill 6.30 a. m., Beersville 6.42, Three Springs 6.54, Saltillo 7.01, Coles 7.36, Cooks 7.58, arrives at Robertsdale 8.10.

No. 10 leaves Rockhill 5.30 a. m., Beersville 5.42, Three Springs 5.54, Saltillo 6.01, Coles 6.44, Cooks 6.54, arrives at Robertsdale 7.04.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No. 11	No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 00	9 55	L Rockhill A	9 00	5 05
5 53	9 48	*Blacklog	9 07	5 12
5 45	9 40	*Cedar Rock	9 15	5 20
5 41	9 36	*Locke Vall'y	9 19	5 24
5 35	9 30	*Shade Gap Stair	9 25	5 30
		A Goshorn L		

All trains run daily except Sunday.

* Flag stations. A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For the Week Beginning Jan. 30. Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.

TOPIC.—"For Christ and the church"—what shall we do?—Ex. xxxv, 20-29; Luke xiv, 33. (Christian Endeavor day.)

Another anniversary of the Christian Endeavor movement has come. The past year, like all preceding years, has been one marked with wonderful blessing. Progress and advancement have been made along all the established lines of Endeavor work, and new features have been introduced which give promise of meeting with great success.

The topic and the Scriptural references are very appropriate for the day. Anniversary occasions should not only be spent in pleasantly reviewing the achievements of the past, but also in looking forward to the duties of the future and in receiving new inspirations to grasp and to perform them.

In the year to come we should do "for Christ and the church" what needs to be done. The topical references suggest several needs, which we should strive to supply.

1. The work of Christ and the church in the world today demands consecrated, liberal givers. This is taught in the topical reference in Exodus. Here we have a picture of the children of Israel making their free will offerings for the tabernacle. They all gave. Each one gave what he had to give. They all gave willingly and liberally. All were asked to give, whether they had gold, silver, brass, blue, purple, scarlet, fine linen or goat's hair, and those who gave the goat's hair, when it was all they had to give, were as much commended as those who gave gold, silver or precious stones. The work of Christ's kingdom today needs money as never before. It has been and is being seriously crippled for the lack of money, both at home and abroad. Christian people have the money. If they would give as liberally as they are able, there would be a superabundance. Will we do our part in giving?

2. The work of Christ and the church in the world today demands consecrated, willing workers. The Israelites were not only to give, but to work. "Every wise hearted among you," said Moses, "shall come and make all that the Lord hath commanded." Work as well as money is needed to advance Christ's kingdom in the world. Consecrated, willing workers are needed in every department of Christian activity. Will we do our part in working?

3. Consecrated giving and working will require self sacrifice. This, however, should not cause us to hesitate. Self sacrifice is characteristic of Christianity. "Whosoever he be of you," says Christ, "that forsaketh not all that he hath, he cannot be My disciple" (Luke xiv, 33). The opportunities for giving and working to effect today are wonderful, and we should rise to these opportunities regardless of the cost.

Bible Readings.—Ps. li, 18; cxxii, 1-9; cxxxvii, 1-6; Neh. iv, 6-18; Isa. ii, 1-5; Dan. xii, 3; Zech. viii, 21; Math. v, 13-16; xvi, 13-20; Acts ii, 41-47; II Cor. ix, 1-8; Gal. vi, 9, 10; Eph. v, 25; Phil. ii, 1-16; Col. i, 18.

The True Aim.

God does promise a reward to the faithful soul, but the goodness that serves God only for the sake of the reward is not goodness at all, but hypocrisy. Honesty is the best policy, but the man who is honest only because he can thus gain the most is not a man to be trusted. On occasion he will cheat when policy points that way. The child who tells the truth for sake of praise will lie if greater fame can be gained by so doing. To be humble in order to get to heaven will often end in insufferable pride and arrogance on earth. Love God for Himself. Serve Him with loving heart and willing mind. Do right because it is right, seek truth because it is true and lovable—this is the true aim.

Triumph Through Death.

Not Christ's life only, but especially His death, was essential to His complete triumph. "And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me.' So with the Christian. His complete triumph is achieved through death—death to the world, death to sin, and finally the death of the physical body, by which the soul is released from the prison house of mortality, and, redeemed and glorified, enters into the mansion on high to dwell with God and angels forever.—Religious Telescope.

Joy of a Faithful Worker.

There is no need of your saying that you would like to be a faithful worker for God and humanity, but cannot, because you can be. And whatsoever you do toward the "strangers" whom you meet or whom you can somehow reach is a faithful work. Aye, and prayer for them and for the brethren also is such a work. Oh, enter into the joy of a faithful worker!—Philadelphia Methodist.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Lesson For the Week Beginning Jan. 30. Comment by Rev. W. J. Yates, A. M. Topic, A Wise Law.

SCRIPTURE READING.—Job xxvii, 3-6.

Hypocrisy was not the failing of Job. He was genuine in his piety. His service of God was no spurious worship, where lips say one thing and the soul another. His friends believed that God punishes and rewards all men according to their deserving in this present life. They could only explain Job's unparalleled calamities on the ground of his extreme wickedness. His high professions of integrity must be hypocritical and his entire life a tissue of falsity which God had torn in pieces. They were confirmed in this opinion when Job loses patience and curses the day of his birth.

Greatly afflicted by pain of body, perplexity of mind and anguish of soul, Job vows that his lips shall not speak wickedly. In spite of the desertion of friends he will not utter deceit. He has been upright. He will not be moved from his integrity. He will still cling to and maintain his righteousness. He has honestly served God and will not confess to wrongs and sins he has never committed.

This is an eminently wise vow. Especially is it safe in the face of distrusting friends and distressing trials. Firm belief and principles of action are essential if one would guide his actions rightly, but it is unwise and unsafe to attempt a readjustment of these whenever hardships and difficulties arise or friends suggest doubts and mistakes. There are times in every sailor's life when winds and currents, in spite of his best seamanship, set him dangerously near the lee shore. He has done his best. It will not mend matters to accuse himself of having intended to wreck the vessel. Others will say that. Ignorant of the coast he may have been, perhaps has miscalculated distances and force of tides. Intentionally wrong he is certain he has not been. The best thing to do then is to put out two anchors and wait for daylight.

In such times the more one attempts to reason the more he gets bewildered. In trouble it is wise to cling tenaciously to the truths which have been well wrought out in hours of quietness and clearness of thought. Speak the truth, do the right whatever the consequences. When complications arise, do not seek to escape from the troubles by repudiation of the past as false. No possible course of life will always be smooth and clear of troubles and suffering. Job's friends held a false view of life, and he would have been foolish and wicked to have yielded to their clamor.

Be genuine in goodness and take the consequences. Hold fast your integrity and righteousness and let no man's philosophy or sneers, no suspicions or persecutions, drive you from this sure anchorage.

When the storm is past, you can correct your chart and show your friends their folly.

WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE.

Special Ten-day Excursions via Pennsylvania Railroad.

Washington is a most interesting city. The Capitol, the Congressional Library, the National Museum, and the Monument are among the great creations of civilized man. To afford an opportunity to visit the city while Congress is in session, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged for a series of low-rate ten-day excursions to the National Capital, to leave Pittsburg February 17, March 17, April 14 and May 12. Round-trip tickets will be sold at rates quoted below, good going on special train indicated, or on train No. 4, leaving Pittsburg at 8.10 P. M., and carrying through sleeping cars to Washington; returning, tickets will be good on any regular train except the Pennsylvania Limited. These tickets will also be good to stop off at Baltimore within their limit. Special train of through parlor cars and coaches will be run on the following schedule:—

	Train leaves.	Rate.
Altoona.....	11.40 A. M.	$7 35.
Tyrone.....	12.03 P. M.	7 25.
Huntingdon.....	12.35 "	6 65.
Mount Union.....	f12.54 "	6 35.
Lewistown Junction.	1.33 "	5 60.
Washington	Arrive 7.15 "	.....

"f" Stops only on notice to agent.

Should the number of passengers not be sufficient to warrant the running of a special train, the company reserves the right to carry participants in this excursion on regular train.

Tickets on sale in Pittsburg, at Union Ticket Office, 360 Fifth Avenue, and Union Station, and at all stations mentioned above. For full information apply to agents or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Streets, Pittsburg. 1-19-5t

Don't annoy others by your coughing, and risk your life by neglecting a cold. One Minute Cough Cure cures coughs, colds, croup grippe and all throat and lung troubles. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

Additional Local Matter.

—Preparations are being made for the extension of the Tuscarora Valley railroad from Blair's Mills to McConnellsburg, the seat of Fulton county, 31 miles.

—The newest discovery in the grafting of plants, is that of a Frenchman, who claims that he has successfully grafted the tomato on a potato vine, and in that way can grow tomatoes and potatoes from one and the same stalk.

--The Electric Light Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have jurt closed a contract, whereby Mifflin station, the coal wharf, round house, ice plant and the yards will be lit up with electricity. It will require three arc and fifty smaller lamps.—*Tribune.*

—This year the borough and township elections will be held Tuesday, February 15. Certificates of nomination must be field at the office of the county commissioners at least 18 days before the day of the election, and nomination papers at least 15 days before the day of the election.

—Pupils admitted any day at the Musical College, Freeburg, Snyder county, Pa. None but the best methods are used, so that to-day it is recognized as one, of the foremost schools of music in the country. $33 will pay for a term of six weeks, instruction and board. Spring Term will begin May 2. For catalogue address Henry R. Moyer, Director.

—At a meeting of several ministers of the Central Pennsylvania M. E. conference at Williamsport last Wednesday arrangements were perfected for the semi-centennial jubilee of Dickinson seminary. The jubilee will begin June 14 and will continue two days. Addresses, historical and otherwise, will be delivered, and reunions will be held.

—FOR SALE.—The property situate on the north side of the railroad in the borough of Mapleton formerly known as the Mapleton Hotel property, one of the coziest homes in the Juniata valley and adapted as a residence or a boarding house. Will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars call on or address J. P. Wilson, Mapleton Depot, Pa. 1-19-4t

—The Schoen Pressed Steel company, of Allegheny, is building five experimental steel coal cars of 110,000 pounds capacity each for the "Pennsy." They are the largest ever attempted and are of the flat-bottomed order, each being thirty feet long, ten feet high from the rail and made of heavy plate steel. They will be used in the coal region service.

—I had the rheumatism so badly that I could not get my hand to my head. I tried the doctor's medicine without the least benefit. At last I thought of Chamberlain's Pain Balm; the first bottle relieved all of the pain, and one-half of the second bottle effected a complete cure.—W. J. HOLLAND, Holland, Va. Chamberlain's Pain Balm is equally good for sprains, swellings and lameness, as well as burns, cuts and bruises. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Old People.

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whiskey nor other intoxicants, but acts as a tonic and alterative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding Nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and aids digestion. Old People find it just exactly what they need. Price fifty cents and $1.00 per bottle at B. O'Connor & Sons'.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cure Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Deeds Recorded.

S. Horace Caldwell et al., executors, to Thomas Wear, property in Cromwell township. Consideration $760.00.

Adolphus Smedberg to A. George Hickes, property in Carbon township. Consideration $673.03.

Joseph C. Maglaughlin to George P. Kough, property in Dublin township. Consideration $1.00.

George P. Kough, executor, to Joseph C. Maglaughlin, property in Dublin township. Consideration $700.00.

Benjamin O'Connor to Margaret A. Johnston, property in Mapleton. Consideration $600.00.

Joseph Criswell to Albert Criswell, property in Lincoln township. Consideration $1224.00.

Wilson H. Carberry and wife to John W. Miller, property in Hopewell township. Consideration $975.00.

George A. Smith et al. to Elizabeth Jeffries et al., property in Tell township. Consideration $133.00.

Mrs. Ann Putt to Samuel C. Rhoat, property in Carbon township. Consideration $25.00.

Thomas Wilson and wife to Samuel C. Rhoat, property in Carbon township. Consideration $125.00.

Mrs. Ann Putt to Samuel C. Rhoat, property in Carbon township. Consideration $100.00.

Rachel Beck to John Morden, property in Morris township. Consideration $400.00.

Emma Merriman et al. to John Morden, property in Morris township. Consideration $275.00.

Lewis Berkstresser and wife to Daniel M. Black, property in Clay township. Consideration $60.00.

David J. Appleby and wife to Alex. G. Appleby, property in Shirley township. Consideration $1800.00.

W. T. Browning and wife to W. L. Chilcoat, property in Rockhill. Consideration $600.00.

Andrew S. Bachtel to Daniel S. Bachtel, property in Penn township. Consideration $8000.00

Henry Hudson and wife to Sarah E. Drake, property in Saltillo. Consideration $25.00.

Franklin Building & Loan Association to Sarah E. Drake, property in Saltillo. Consideration $135.00

Susannah Morningstar to William Morningstar, property in Lincoln township. Consideration $57.00.

Eli E. Shore, Admr., to Henry Shope, property in Clay township. Consideration $391.00.

W. L. Hicks, Admr., to Mrs. Sarah Long, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $500.00.

Consumption Positively Cured.

Mr. R. B. Greeve, merchant of Chilhowie, Va., certifies that he had consumption, was given up to die, sought all medical treatment that money could procure, tried all cough remedies he could hear of, but got no relief; spent many nights sitting up in a chair; was induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery, and was cured by use of two bottles. For past three years has been attending to business, and says Dr. King's New Discovery is the grandest remedy ever made, as it has done so much for him and also for others in his community. Dr. King's New Discovery is guaranteed for Coughs, Colds and Consumption. It don't fail. Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons'.

Nine-tenths of mankind's present store of gold has been gained within the present half-century. Prior to 1850 the world's supply was less than $800,000,000, to-day it is above $5,000,000,000.

What pleasure is there in life with a headache, constipation and billiousness? Thousands experience them who could become perfectly healthy by using DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pill. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

A NEW CABINET OFFICER

John W. Griggs, of New Jersey, Nominated For Attorney-General

TO RESIGN HIS GOVERNORSHIP.

President McKinley Sent to the Senate the Nomination of Governor John W. Griggs to Be Attorney-General, Vice Joseph McKenna Elevated to the Supreme Bench—Sketch of His Life.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The nomination of John W. Griggs, Governor of New Jersey, to be Attorney-General, vice McKenna, appointed to the Supreme Bench, was sent to the Senate Saturday by the President.

As a matter of courtesy to the President it sometimes happens that the nominations

JOHN W. GRIGGS.

of Cabinet officers are confirmed immediately without reference to the Committee. The Griggs nomination, however, was not acted upon, and several days must elapse before he can enter upon his new duties as Attorney-General. Mr. Griggs has been in Washington for some days.

JOHN W. GRIGGS'S CAREER.

He Was Born in New Jersey and Rose to Be Governor of the State.

TRENTON, N. J. (Special).—John W. Griggs, nominated for Attorney-General, was elected Governor of New Jersey in 1896 on the Republican ticket. He was born July 10, 1849, near Newton, Sussex County, N. J. His early education was obtained in the Collegiate Institute of Newton, whence he went to Lafayette College, Easton, Penn., which he entered in 1865. He was graduated from Lafayette in 1868, and immediately turned to the legal profession. He began his studies in the office of Robert Hamilton, in Newton.

Mr. Griggs was elected to the Assembly from one of the Paterson districts in 1875. During that session of the Legislature he acted with Supreme Court Justice Magie, Frederick A. Potts, Leon Abbett, Alden Scovel, and William A. Lewis in framing the general legislation made necessary by the changes in the Constitution.

He was re-elected in 1876 and proved in that year, of an equally divided House, a valuable man for his side. Put up for a third term, he was defeated. He was appointed City Counsel of Paterson in 1879, and was re-appointed in 1880, 1881 and 1882. In the last-mentioned year he was elected to the State Senate, and three years later he was re-elected by a large plurality. He was President of the Senate in 1886, and as such presided over the Court of Impeachment which tried State Prison Keeper Laverty. In the following year he was Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, and played a leading part in the movement for ballot reform.

After his retirement from the Senate and until his election as Governor, Mr. Griggs devoted his time to the practice of law.

DR. TALMAGE WEDS AGAIN.

Mrs. Eleanor M. Collier, of Allegheny, Penn., Becomes His Bride.

The Rev. Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage was married at noon Saturday in Allegheny, Penn., to Mrs. Eleanor M. Collier, widow of Charles Collier, a son of Judge Collier, of the Common Pleas Court. The Rev. Dr. William Robinson performed the ceremony at the bride's house, 47 Irwin avenue, Allegheny. Mrs. Tal-

REV. T. DEWITT TALMAGE.

mage is taller than her husband. She and the Doctor left for Cleveland on their honeymoon. They will live at 1400 Massachusetts avenue, Washington, where Dr. Talmage is pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. Dr. Talmage says his family and that of his bride approve of the marriage.

This is Dr. Talmage's third marriage. His first wife was Miss Mary Avery, of Brooklyn, who was drowned while boating on the Schuylkill River in 1862. His second wife was Miss Susan Curtiss Whittemore, of Greenpoint, whom he married in the following year. She was the daughter of a real estate broker. She died in the Jackson Sanitarium at Dansville, N. J., on August 5, 1895.

Dr. Talmage is now sixty-six years old, having been born at Bound Brook, N. J., in January, 1832. In addition to his ministerial duties he is editor-in-chief of the Christian Herald.

THE LABOR WORLD.

Paperhangers have a national union.

Detroit, Mich., hasn't an idle union printer.

Hawaiian sugar planters prefer Japanese labor to any other.

Buffalo (N. Y.) master barbers want apprentices to serve three years.

The Miners' International Congress is to be held shortly at Vienna, Austria.

The Washington Y. M. C. A. asked the Central Labor Union to aid its project for a new building.

Chinese have been employed by the New York laundrymen to take the places of the girls who are on strike.

To create a fund to be used in securing the nine-hour day, printers are asked to contribute one per cent. of their earnings.

Montreal (Canada) Tradesmen's Labor Council wants an ordinance that will prevent boys under eighteen from being drivers of vehicles.

British exports of steam engines and other machinery declined more than $2,000,000 in the month of December because of the engineers' strike.

Striking Italians at Medina, N. Y., have wearied of the situation and have left that village. Their places will be filled by Poles who are willing to work for $1.25 a day.

New York cloak manufacturers will employ none but unionists, and disputes are to be referred to an arbitration committee. Hitherto there has been a strike each year.

"Big Six"—or more properly, New York Typographical Union No. 6—is planning to buy a great tract of land on which to colonize those of its members who cannot secure employment at their trade.

The committee of Cleveland (Ohio) bootblacks appointed to ask the retail shoe dealers to discontinue the free-shine stands have secured the consent of every retail dealer in the city except one.

In the Dublin (Ireland) Street Cleaning Department the wages commence at $4.12 for sweepers, while carters and night men, drivers of sweeping machines, etc., receive $5.25 and $5.50 per week.

The number of miners employed in gold mining in New South Wales during 1896 was 12,069 in reefing, 9482 Europeans and 710 Chinese in alluvial working, making a total of 22,207 men, an increase of 773 on the number so employed during 1895.

The Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union met at Peoria, Ill. It consists of 301 local unions, with 45,000 members. The eight-hour day has been secured in forty-eight cities, and nine hours constitute a day in other towns covered by the union. The initiation fee in New York is $25. No strike the last three years.

The Colorado co-operative colony has 300 members and $7000. The colony will be non-sectarian, and the corporation will build no church of any denomination. "We will have our own carpenters and will build all buildings for the members, the latter paying for them at cost." The wages of everybody will be twenty cents an hour. The colony is forty miles from Placerville.

President Simon Burns, of the National Window Glass Workers' Association, L. A. No. 300, has prepared a new plan for the amalgamation of the four trades, and voting sheets have been sent out to window glass workers throughout the United States for an expression on the proposition to have the time-honored apprenticeship system abrogated and allow the manufacturers to put in an apprentice for each flattener and cutter.

CYCLING NOTES.

Irving Harrison, of Hackensack, N. J., rode more than 26,000 miles on his bicycle last year.

Many farmers of Sullivan County, New York, it is reported, have decided not to employ young men who ride bicycles.

Louisville letter carriers must not hereafter ride bicycles as an aid to delivery. They prefer to ride in street cars, after three years' trial of the wheel.

Against the bill proposed to tax wheels in various counties of New York State an anti-bicycle tax petition to the Legislature is being circulated throughout the State.

The Lady Cyclists' Association in England, in order to popularize rational dress, is forming a brigade of those who wear the costume to the best advantage, which brigade will parade the parks of London, endeavoring to impress the public mind with the beauty as well as utility of the dress.

A new tire which it is said combines all the merits of a punctureless tire has been placed on the market. It cannot leak and it need not be pumped up. It is made of a composition of fibre, granulated cork and rubber covered with a canvas coat covered with rubber. It is said to be just as light and serviceable as the pneumatic tire.

One of the most expert wheelwomen of St. Louis, Mo., is a young woman who is blind. She rides alone about the streets, and has never yet been in a collision or met with any serious accident when awheel. As her sense of hearing is so acute as to inform her of the approach of vehicles she is perfectly safe and fearless wherever she rides.

It is expected that the tricycle will again be brought into popular favor among the elders of the leisured classes in England. The demand for some vehicle in which the joys of cycling can be tasted without the fear of consequences that may result from the propelling of a two-wheeler, will probably be answered by the return of the tricycle.

There is one nuisance of which much complaint comes from the United Kingdom, especially England, but which is almost if not entirely unknown here. Over there the cyclists are praying, with "most petitionary vehemence," for enactments against farmers to prohibit them from scattering hedge-clippings over the roadway. These sharp thorns are a fruitful source of punctures.

A wheel that will be appreciated by the slow-riding brigade or military service, has an attachment of two steel supports that drop to the ground when a brake-like appliance on the handle-bars is lightly touched. Upon these supports the bicycle rests and the rider can come to a standstill and use his hands for any purpose without dismounting. When not in use the supports are folded up against the front fork.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Prince Bismarck is steadily improving in health.

It is understood that Dr. Jameson, the Transvaal raider, intends to become a candidate for the Cape Parliament.

The grand cross of the Legion of Honor has been conferred on Count von Munster, the German Ambassador at Paris.

The Rev. C. L. Dodgson, whose nom de plume was "Lewis Carroll," the author of "Alice in Wonderland," died recently in London.

The Empress Augusta of Germany was an excellent cook in her girlhood days, and she now often fixes up some dainty dish for the Emperor.

CUBAN DAY IN THE HOUSE

Futile Fight to Get the Belligerency Resolution to a Vote.

THE ADMINISTRATION'S POLICY.

Speaker Reed Rules the Cuban Resolution Out of Order and the Majority Sustains His Ruling—The President's Policy Toward Cuba Defended by Mr. Hitt—An Exciting Session of the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—All day long Wednesday the question of granting belligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents was argued in the House, but, as on the day before, the minority hurled itself against a stone wall. On the only vote taken—a motion designed to overrule the decision of the Speaker and direct the Committee on Foreign Affairs to report without further delay the Cuban resolution passed by the Senate at the last session—the Republicans stood solid and voted to sustain the Chair.

The battle began when Mr. Bruckner (Dem., Mich.), asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a resolution which he sent to the Clerk's desk.

While the Speaker was examining the resolution, Mr. Bailey, the leader of the minority, loudly demanded that the resolution be reported.

The Speaker thereupon directed the Clerk to read the resolution, which proved to be a resolution to instruct the Committee on Foreign Affairs to report without further delay the Senate Cuban belligerency resolution.

Mr. Hitt, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, raised a point of order which the Speaker promptly sustained, and was about to recognize Mr. Hitt to call up the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill when Mr. Bailey demanded recognition.

"One moment, please," he called; "let us first dispose of this question of order."

"The Chair sustained the point of order," retorted the Speaker.

"Then appeal," called Mr. Bailey to Mr. Bruckner across the hall, and the Michigan member entered an appeal from the decision of the Chair.

Excitement and confusion followed. A dozen members demanded recognition to debate the appeal, but the Speaker recognized Mr. Dalzell, who moved to lay the appeal on the table. This cut off debate, and the Speaker put the question.

On a rising vote the Republicans stood firm, and voted 107 to 94 to lay the appeal on the table. The yeas and nays were demanded and obtained by Mr. Bailey.

The Democrats who expected to see the Republican line broken were disappointed. The majority presented an unbroken front.

Mr. White, of North Carolina, the solitary colored member of the House, when his name was called declined to vote, answering "Present." At the conclusion of the roll call he thought better of his resolution and voted "Yea." The motion to lay the appeal on the table was carried—168 to 126.

The most important speech of the day was delivered by Chairman Hitt. He was listened to with marked attention by both sides of the House, for he was supposed to voice the sentiments of the President. At some length he reviewed the struggle in Cuba since its commencement three years ago to the present time, and then spoke of the recent tumults in Havana as follows:

"The Government, tottering between an armed insurgent force in front and a tumultuous party behind and within—all the time the President was ready at a moment's notice to see that American property and American citizens were protected."

He closed his speech by saying: "An officer of experience and ability is at Havana, in hourly communication with the President. Our great ships are not far away. They ought not to be at such a time. And I believe, whatever event may arise, though we may in passing sometimes have a sharp word about partisan matters, we shall, as we did when the President took ground in the Venezuela question, drown all other voices in the one acclaim of Americans to stand by the President, to stand by the Government, to present a united front for the gravest event or complication that may come. It is not proper to anticipate or to pretend to have knowledge of particular events, of intentions in the future; but I know as to all Americans who love their country that we can count upon their attending by their President when he goes on to the next step before him, in pursuance of the same line which he has followed in the last eight months."

The House then, on Mr. Hitt's motion, went into Committee of the Whole and resumed the consideration of the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill.

MURDER OF TWO WOMEN.

Edward Duff Kills Wife and Mother-in-Law in New Haven.

Edward Duff, aged forty, a mechanic, shot and killed his wife and mother-in-law, Mary Maher, in New Haven, Conn., at 6 o'clock Wednesday evening. He also shot at and wounded John Rielly, a boarder in Mrs. Maher's house. Rielly's wound is in the neck, the bullet tearing the flesh slightly. Duff and his wife have not been living together for some time on account of Duff's intemperate habits, which were the cause of his inability to support his wife and little daughter, aged ten. He found work in Middletown a few weeks ago and called on his wife on Monday night and asked her to prepare to move to Middletown and live with him. She refused to do so until she was more convinced of his expressed inclination to do better.

Duff remained over night and renewed his entreaties in the morning, but did not succeed in shaking his wife in her determination. He left the house and began drinking, and in the afternoon bought a brand new revolver carrying a ball of forty-four calibre. Then he went home and committed the crimes as detailed.

$100,000 Fire in the Mojave Desert.

Fire cut a swath through the centre of Randsburg, Cal., destroying thirty buildings on both sides of the main business street and causing a loss of $100,000 in an hour. Everything was swept clean on Rand street, from Staley avenue to the Elite Theatre and on a portion of Broadway. This included the Postoffice and some of the largest stores in the camp. Rebuilding will begin at once, as the mines in this camp on the Mojave desert are producing well.

UNITED STATES SENATE FOR SILVER.

Vote to Take Up the Teller Resolution Stood 41 to 25.

The United States Senate by a vote of 41 to 25, took up the Teller resolution declaring that Government bonds may be paid in silver. Senator Mantle says this vote is simply a notice to gold men that no bill proposing to establish the gold standard can be put through the Senate. A dispatch to the New York Herald, in regard to the vote says:

The silver Senators have won the day. Currency legislation of any kind by the present session is now out of the question. By an overwhelming majority the silver men have demonstrated their complete control of the United States Senate. They have forced the Senate to practically declare in favor of paying United States bonds in silver dollars. The majority was obtained by the combination of the Democrats, Silver Republicans and Populists and by the votes of seven Republicans who have hitherto been aligned with the administration. Among them was Senator Quay.

The fight occupied less time than it takes to relate its details. There were three engagements. In the first round the silver men who were anxious to take up Senator Teller's resolution providing for the payment of bonds in silver voted down a motion to go into executive session, a purely antagonistic proposition, by a majority of twelve. They followed up this victory by proceeding to the consideration of the resolution, this time obtaining the large majority of sixteen. They completely intrenched themselves a few minutes later by displacing the Census bill, which was the regular order, and giving the resolution the advantageous position of unfinished business.

This is the way the Senate divided on the second and most important vote:

Yeas.—Messrs. Allen, Bacon, Bate, Berry, Butler, Cannon, Chilton, Clark, Clay, Cockrell, Faulkner, Harris, Heitfeld, Jones (Ark.), Kenny, Kyle, McEnery, Mallory, Mantle, Martin, Mills, Mitchell, Money, Morgan, Perkins, Pettigrew, Pettus, Pritchard, Quay, Rawlins, Roach, Shoup, Stewart, Teller, Tillman, Turpie, Vest, Walthall, Warren, White and Walcott—41.

Nays.—Messrs. Aldrich, Allison, Baker, Cullom, Davis, Fairbanks, Foraker, Frye, Gallinger, Gear, Gray, Hale, Hanna, Hansbrough, Hoar, Lodge, Moorhill, McBride, Nelson, Platt (Conn.), Proctor, Sewell, Spooner, Thurston and Wetmore—25.

Senator Murphy, of New York, and Senator Smith, of New Jersey, were absent. Mr. Smith was unpaired, and Mr. Murphy's position was only indirectly asserted by Mr. Platt, who said, when his name was called:—"I have a general pair with my colleague, and I assume that he would vote 'aye.' I would vote 'no.'" Mr. Gorman voted with the silver men on the first call, but was absent and unpaired when the second and more significant vote was taken.

WHITE ELECTED CHAIRMAN.

Bailey's Friends Make Him Head of the Democratic Congressional Committee.

The New Democratic Congressional Committee at Washington elected as Chairman Senator White, of California. The election has attracted a good deal of attention in the House, owing to its bearing on the Speakership contest.

SENATOR WHITE, OF CALIFORNIA.

Senator White was supported by the friends of Representative Bailey, who are favorable to Bailey's candidacy in case the next House is Democratic. Under these circumstances considerable confidence was expressed in Senator White's election, although Messrs. McRae, of Arkansas; Richardson, of Tennessee; Osborne, of Wyoming, and Miers, of Indiana, had been prominent in the race. Owing to the Speakership issue, however, the friends of Mr. Bailey felt that it was desirable a Senator should head the Committee, so that the Chairmanship and the Speakership should be entirely separated.

An unexpected dark horse developed in Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, who was defeated by Senator White by the narrow margin of eighteen to fifteen.

The meeting adopted a resolution reaffirming its adherence to the Chicago platform. The election of Senator White is regarded as a distinct triumph by the silver men.

PRESIDENT'S BROTHER GIVES UP

Cuban Rebel Officers and Many Privates Lay Down Their Arms.

The Spanish authorities report that the Cuban insurgent general Juan Masso Parra, with the forces under his command; Lieutenant-Colonels Augustine Feria and Jose Carmon Hernandez, Majors Feliciano Quesada Saturnino Leon and Victorano Gomez, with six other officers and 110 privates, well armed and well supplied with ammunition, have surrendered in Fomento to the Spanish General Aguirro and Senor Marcos Garcia, Governor of Santa Clara province.

The insurgents, it is said, delivered up their arms according to the ordinance, shouting, "Long live Spain!" "Long live the Queen Regent!" "Long live Spanish Cuba!" "Long live autonomy!" General Juan Masso Parra is a brother of Senor Bartolome Masso, President of the Cuban Republic.

McKenna is Confirmed.

The United States Senate confirmed the nomination of Joseph McKenna, of California, to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. The opposition to his confirmation had narrowed down practically to one man—Senator Allen, of Nebraska. There were a few other Senators who did not consider the nomination a wise one, but they were not active.

Fijian Fire-Walkers.

Fijian feet can endure more terrible contact than the blow of a hard-hit cricket ball. There is a Fijian tribe which might make the fortune of any entrepreneur enterprising enough to bring them over to the Crystal Palace or the Westminster Aquarium. They are called the fire walkers. About once a year they give on the island of M'Buya, about twenty-two miles from Sava, the Fijian capital, what must be one of the most extraordinary exhibitions in the world. In a forest glade about a quarter of a mile from the shore a hole is dug in the ground, about twenty-five feet wide and six feet deep. Flat stones are spread over its bottom and wool piled on them and set alight. When the stones are red hot the burning logs are dragged away, the stones carefully made to lie as evenly as possible, and all flames extinguished. A party of tribesmen, garlanded with green leaves, then descend into the pit and deliberately walk over the glowing stones in procession. Their bare feet are not burnt or even made hot. The display takes place under the eyes of spectators, native and European. This year a steamer was actually advertised in Australia to take visitors to witness the spectacle.—London News.

Big Prices For Old Books.

The days of bargains in old books are fast vanishing, as was proved the other day at the sale of the Ashburnham library in London. "The Recueill of the Hostoryes of Troye," printed by Caxton about 1472-74, and minus forty-nine leaves, brought $4750. The mutilated book was bought by Lord Ashburnham at the Utterson sale for $275. Another of Caxton's publications, "A Boke of the Hoole Lyf of Json," brought $10,500, the highest price ever paid for a specimen of the great English printer's handiwork. The volume in question brought only $435 at the Heber sale.

$100,000 For One-Third of His Patent

Millard F. Field, of Newport, R. I., has invented a machine for drawing in warps for looms, and has sold a third interest in his patent to B. P. Cheney, of Boston, for $100,000, says the New York Sun. It gages its work automatically, and it draws in 2000 ends properly in seven minutes, something that would require the most expert workman about three hours to perform.

No Difference.

Physical troubles of a like nature coming from different causes are often a puzzle to those who suffer pain as to their treatment and cure, as in the case of lumbago from cold or a strain in some way to the same muscles. The treatment of such need not differ one with the other. Both are bad enough, and should have prompt attention, as nothing disables so much as lame back. The use of St. Jacobs Oil will settle the question. Its efficacy is so sure in either case there is no difference in the treatment and no doubt of the cure.

Thirteen crimes were punishable by death when the Queen ascended the throne. To-day there are, practically, but two—treason and murder.

The Florida Limited for St. Augustine.

The first train of the season left the Pennsylvania Station, Monday, January 17, at 11.50 a. m., via the Southern Railway, F. C. & P., and Florida East Coast. All available space was occupied. The Florida Limited is one of the most superbly furnished trains that ever left New York, and will be operated daily, except Sunday, between New York and St. Augustine. You lunch to-day in New York and to-morrow in St. Augustine. The train is most exquisitely furnished, and every device which may add to the welfare, comfort and enjoyment of the passengers has been provided. The drawing-room sleeping cars are of the latest plan of Pullman, and the compartment cars are models of perfection, as the design for the cars is such that parties occupying a compartment are free from the outside world. These rooms are so arranged that they can be used separate or thrown into a suite of private apartments and are unsurpassable in completeness, etc. The dining cars are of the latest, and the markets of the North and South are both drawn upon liberally for the best and most seasonable supplies, while the cuisine and service are of the highest order. The library car is furnished with abundance of easy chairs, sofas, and writing desks, where stationery is found for the passengers' use. The observation car might be termed the parlor or reception room of the moving palace. It has large plate-glass windows on the sides and ends, from which the fast-flying panorama is viewed with comfort.

For particulars call on or address Alex. S. Thweatt, Eastern Passenger Agent, 271 Broadway, New York.

The tree called William the Conqueror's oak, in Windsor Park, London, is supposed to be 1200 years old.

Pres. McKinley Vs. Free Silver.

A battle of giants is going to take place this summer on 30,000 farms in America, not in talk or votes, but in yields. Salzer's new potato marvels are named as above, and he offers a price for the biggest potato yield, also $400 in gold for suitable name for his corn (17 inches long) and oat prodigies. Only seedsmen in America growing grasses, clovers and farm seeds and selling potatoes at $1.50 a barrel. The editor urges you to try Salzer's seeds, and to

SEND THIS NOTICE WITH 10 CTS. IN STAMPS to John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., for 11 new farm seed samples, worth $10.00, to get a start, and their big catalogue. A. C. 1

Do not disfigure the hands with caustic to remove warts, but touch them with strong soda water several times a day. They will disappear.

FREE! Inventor's Patent Guide. Any Drug Store or O'Mara Co-op. Pat. Office, Wash., D. C.

One result of the engineer's strike in England has been a rise in freight, as ships cannot be repaired.

Chew Star Tobacco—The Best.
Smoke Sledge Cigarettes.

When the skin of a Japanese orange is removed the sections fall apart without any forcing.

Children's Column

Good Night Song.

"Good night, little trees!"
My little man says when the Sandman comes.
And the soft-swaying breeze
In the listening trees
Wafts the answer, "Good night, little man, Good night!"

"Good night, little star!"
My little man says when the Sandman comes.
And a bright little star,
In the heavens so far,
Blinks the answer, "Good night, little man, Good night!"
—R. E. Phillips, in St. Nicholas.

Marvel of the Basket Trick.

One of the most startling of all the exhibitions given by the stage magician is the "basket trick." Formerly it was done only by the expert Indian fakirs, but in recent years western magicians also have done it. A child is placed in a basket in front of the spectators. Then the magician thrusts his sword through the basket again and again, drawing it out covered with blood. The child screams frantically for some time and then stops—as if it had been killed. When the basket is opened it is found to be empty and the child appears suddenly among the spectators. All this is done with such an aspect of reality that it often frightens the timid ones among the crowd, and yet it is simple enough.

One side of the basket is double. After closing the basket the magician pretends to turn it over on its side. He really turns over only a part of it. The bottom and one thickness of the double side are left as they were, the other thickness becomes the bottom of the basket in its new position, what was the opposite side of this becomes the top, and the old bottom is lying free upon the ground, with the child upon it, outside the basket. But this old bottom and the child upon it are now under the role of the magician. While the magician is turning the basket back to its original position and running his sword through it the child escapes into the crowd. The blood on the sword is from a sponge in the basket.—Chicago Record.

Thirty Miles for an Acorn.

Fred A. Ober contributes an article to St. Nicholas entitled "A Bird's Storehouse, or the Carpenter-Bird." Mr. Ober tells of the California woodpecker that bores holes in trees, and then fills them up with acorns. He adds:

Down in Mexico there lives a similar woodpecker, who stores his nuts and acorns in the hollow stalks of the yuccas and magueys. These hollow stocks are separated by joints into several cavities, and the sagacious bird has somehow found this out, and bores a hole at the upper end of each joint, and another at the lower, through which to extract the acorns when wanted. Then it fills up the stalks solidly, and leaves its stores there until needed, safe from the depredations of any other thievish bird or four-footed animal.

The first place in which this curious habit was observed was on a hill in the midst of a desert. The hill was covered with yuccas and magueys, but the nearest oak trees were thirty miles away; and so, it was calculated, these industrious birds had to make a flight of sixty miles for each acorn stowed thus in the stalks!

An observer of birds remarks: "There are several strange features to be noticed in these facts; the provident instinct which prompts this bird to lay by stores of provisions for the winter; the great distance traversed to select a kind of food so unusual for its race; and its seeking, in a place so remote from its natural abode, a storehouse so remarkable."

Can instinct alone teach, or have experience and reason taught, these birds that, far better than the bark of trees or crevices in rocks, or any other hiding-place are these hidden cavities they make for themselves within the hollow stems of distant plants?

This we cannot answer. But we do know that one of the most remarkable birds in our country is this California woodpecker, and that he is well entitled to his Mexican name of El Carpintero—the Carpenter-Bird.

The Patriotic Blacksmith.

On a border of the quaint old town of Newville, in the beautiful Cumberland valley, Pennsylvania, lies a churchyard of more than ordinary interest to the antiquarian. Far off upon the South mountain the eye may trace the loop forming the Double Gap, while in the distance, on the other side, rises the North mountain "Ka-se ta-tin-chunk," or Endless Mountain of the Red Man. The land of which this God's acre is a part has never been bartered since William Penn bought it from the aborigines. It is part of the glebe of ninety acres granted by the state in a patent dated March 2, 1744, to the handful of staunch Scotch-Irish settlers, who formed the Big Spring Presbyterian church. More than five generations sleep among the limestone boulders of this quiet spot.

Among the multitudes who here wait the resurrection morning are a score of soldiers of the wars of the Revolution and 1812. Of these is one whose faithful service in troublous days earned for him the title of "The Patriotic Blacksmith." Early in the great struggle for independence, William Denning enlisted in the patriotic ranks. For some months he shared the hardships of Washington's army, crossing the Delaware on the memorable Christmas night of 1776, and meeting the foe at Princeton ten days later.

But Lieutenant Denning's most effective aid was rendered with the sledge, rather than the sword. Throughout the long, unequal conflict, but particularly before France, in the spring of 1777, sent two vessels loaded with arms to the colonists, the patriotic leaders were sorely straitened to equip the men who rallied in defence of their dearest interests. At every available point throughout the colonies shops were established for manufacturing weapons of war.

From childhood William Denning had been a cunning worker in iron. At his ingenious touch the rigid metal became a facile agent obedient to his skillful fashionings for use or beauty. This manual dexterity caused his transfer, probably early in 1777, to Philadelphia, where a band of artificers was placed under his charge. Howe's approach sent them to Carlisle and Mount Holly, Penn. Here, with ore from the South mountain, Lieutenant Denning forged bayonets, gun barrels, etc. Here he accomplished what is believed to be the sole successful enterprise of that kind anywhere—the making of wrought iron cannon. The courage, skill and exhausting labor required for this work can only be appreciated by considering the meagre mechanical appliances at his command. For a time he could secure no aid in this experiment, his helpers being deterred by the intense heat required to weld the massive bars and bands. Upon a section of a tree he practiced his men in wielding the sledge until confident they would strike in regular order, then when the metal was ready the five men plied the great sledge in rapid succession. He succeeded in forging a number of four and six pounders which did good service against the invaders. His efforts, however, to complete a twelve-pounder failed on account of the great heat required, which he described as so intense as to melt the lead buttons from his clothing. It is said that this unfinished piece lies where he left it, at either Carlisle or Mount Holly. Unless this be so, oblivion has hidden all trace of Denning's cannon.

It was long believed that the Tower of London held one, taken by the British at Brandywine, but Robert T. Lincoln, when minister to England, searched there in vain for any such trophy.

While the intrepid smith, in the white heat of his forge, wrought his patriotism into the glowing metal, the British government sought in vain to barter large emoluments for his skill. He elected to continue sharing the privations and vicissitudes of his own people.

We may wonder if ever to him in his humble home on the Connodoguinet creek it seemed an irony upon his devotion that, in the pinching poverty of a life prolonged far beyond fourscore years, the government whose needs absorbed the powers of his earlier manhood delayed all financial recognition of his fidelity until that life waned toward its close.

For sixty years the grave of the artificer was unmarked, notwithstanding repeated efforts of patriotic Newville citizens toward some fitting memorial. In 1890 the state of Pennsylvania honored herself by placing above his ashes a massive monument of dark Barre granite. Surmounting the die, which rises from a double base, is a cannon, pointing eastward, having four cannon balls piled about it. Beneath this is a bas-relief medallion of a primitive smithie forge, and below, this inscription: "The State of Pennsylvania Erected this Monument to the Memory of the Patriotic Blacksmith, who Forged Cannon for the American Revolution. Born 1736. Died 1830." Upon the polished face of the upper base appears the name, William Denning.—New York Observer.

A Disappearance Explained.

"I have no fears as to my daughter's ultimate success," said the ex-prima donna," "for she has inherited my voice."

"Indeed!" replied the visitor. "I've often wondered what became of it."—Chicago News.

CUBAN MAIDS AND MATRONS.

Old Time Restrictions No Longer Observed in Havana Society.

Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Springer, whose husband was attached to our legation in Havana, has excellent opportunities of observing society in Cuba and in Leslie's Weekly she tells something about the maids and matrons of the "Gem of the Antilles."

"Slender, graceful Cuban maids, with smoothly plaited tresses, black as the raven's wing; large, lustrous, dreamy black eyes; clear, pale complexion, resembling the waxen tint of the lily, have their pretty ears filled with dreams of love before they quit the schoolroom. Their peculiar training, restricted sphere as well as early maturity—for in the tropics a girl blooms into womanhood in her thirteenth or fourteenth year—may be the reason why their thoughts turn to love before they have discarded their dolls, braids and short dresses. The strict watch maintained over the tender buds, the cast-iron rules of etiquette which prohibits them from too great indulgence in athletic sports or outdoor life, which a northern maid enjoys, precluding romantic ideas and rendering her less susceptible to tender passion, which is fostered by a secluded existence, may be the reason why Cuban girls look forward to matrimony as a release from these irksome bonds. The romantic manner in which courtship is carried on tends to keep alive their illusions, for lovers usually walk up and down before their lady love's dwelling like a sentinel on duty, because they are debarred from calling on a maiden until they are formally engaged, and then they can only see her in the presence of the family, or exchange tender nothings under the Argus eyes of a mamma, who keeps a strict watch over her offspring.

"Many years ago no gentleman was permitted to touch a lady's hand, but he would bow deeply before her; while nowadays shaking hands is even more common than among our own people. It used to be the height of impropriety for a bride to be seen until the expiration of eight days after the wedding, and she would keep in strict seclusion during that period. while now the bridal couple do not shun society. One of the customs still prevalent is that no gentleman can escort a lady as far as the next corner, although his hair were snowy white, if she were not a member of his own family.

However, greater intercourse with foreign nations, more extended travel—for Cubans are cosmopolitan—have tended to modify many of their customs. There is a peculiar feature in Spanish law which favors lovers. Provided a suitor can support a wife, no matter how low his social condition, and how inferior to that of the girl he loves, if she is willing to marry him in spite of her parents' opposition he can appeal to law, the judge removes her from her own home to a friend's house and the marriage takes place.

"In accordance with Spanish law, no man attains his majority until he is 25, and up to that period he cannot marry without his parents authorization. The Chamaguey district is noted for the beauty of its women, famed for their statuesque, Juno-like forms of generous proportions, regular features. radiant black eyes, luxuriant tresses, cream-like complexion, soft, caressing accent and charming manners, which render them very fascinating. But under these feminine attributes is a strong, determined will.

"The usual order of Cuban beauty of a typical type, has large, dreamy, languid, dark eyes, mouth with soft curves, somewhat like Cupid's bow, red lips, colorless complexion—for roses never bloom on Cuban maidens' cheeks—and their skin rather resembles the jassamine or lily in opaque whiteness—black tresses and a graceful, willowy form, often compared by Cuban poets to the native palm tree in gracefulness and beauty. But there are blondes in Cuba, and they are particularly charming as a different type of beauty, derived from a strain of northern blood, either from Castilian, German, French or Irish ancestry; for many of these people have intermarried with Spanish or Cubans, and their northern origin is revealed in their descendants, their complexion and traits somewhat modified through being born under the blazing rays of the tropic sun."

The Defendant's Pleading.

In a rural district in the west of England there lived an eccentric old farmer, who was continually appearing before the magistrates for allowing his cattle to stray on the highway.

During the hearing of his case for a similar offense upon the last occasion he elicited much laughter from the presiding "gentlemen on the bench" and others.

The chairman, addressing the defendant, asked:

"Do you plead guilty or not guilty?"

"Well, yer 'onour, I expects as I be guilty, but don't be too hard on a reg'lar customer."—Spare Moments.

Since the beginning of this century no fewer than fifty-two volcanic islands have arisen out of the sea. Nineteen of that number have since disappeared, and ten are now inhabited.

A Bright Penobscot Indian Girl.

Lucy Nicolar, daughter of the late Joseph Nicolar of the Penobscot tribe, is an accomplished bicycle rider. She is just coming into her teens, and is a young miss of marked beauty, and wherever she goes with baskets or Indian exhibits many a young American who looks upon the Indian maiden feels that the land of the Penobscots must be "the land of handsome women." Just now Lucy is receiving private instructions that she may enter the Oldtown High School. Her instructor tells me that she is bright in her studies and that mathematics is her forte. Lucy is perhaps the most proficient piano player on the island, being the owner of an instrument. She also sings pleasingly. But the skill of the tribe is not forgotten by this young member, for she can make baskets, etc., as well as some of the older ones. The mother of Lucy is one of the finest-looking members of the tribe, a woman respected by all who know her.—Lewiston (Me.) Journal

In the Shame-Faced Land.

The seclusion of women in Korea is carried to the utmost limit. Ladies out of doors wear a green mantle which covers the whole countenance expect the eyes. Nor do they willingly let even their eyes be seen and to avoid meeting a man they will turn into the house nearest at hand. Travelers recount that the women are taught to shun the opposite sex from their earliest girlhood. They are even exhorted to talk as little as may be to their own husbands. What is still more extraordinary is the innate modesty of the men. This sentiment imples them to work in jackets and trousers in the hottest weather; while the richer classes use a kind of bamboo framework to keep the clothes, otherwise unbearable, from contact with the skin.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A Spanish inventor renders from grasshoppers a fatty substance which is declared to make the finest soap yet produced.

Florida.

Florida literature secured free upon application to J. J. Farnsworth, East'n Pass. Ag't. Plant System, 261 Broadway, N. Y.

The eye of the vulture is so constructed that it is a high power telescope, enabling the bird to see objects at an almost incredible distance.

To Cure A Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

A teachers' institute in West Virginia has adopted a resolution protesting against "the habit of male teachers parting their hair in the middle."

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The Crystal Palace, Sydenham, accommodates more people than any other building in the world—it will hold 100,000 people.

Flannel next the skin produces a rash removable with Glenn's Sulphur Soap.
Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50c.

Nearly all of the musicians in Japan are females. The male Japanese would consider that they were acting ridiculously if they played or sung in society.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle.

Some bank burglars in Indian who were pursued by bloodhounds threw the animals off the scent by rubbing onions on the soles of their shoes.

I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my boy's life last summer.—Mrs. ALLIE DOUGLASS, Le Roy, Mich., Oct. 20, 1894.

M. Berthelot maintains that the invention of gunboats and armor protected guns dates back to the fifteenth century.

In cold weather
We need heat.
The blood must be
Warm, rich and pure.
Hood's Sarsaparilla

Keeps the blood
In perfect order,
Sending it, in a
Nourishing stream,
To every organ.

MOLER'S BARBER SCHOOL, 331 Bowery, N.Y. City.
Barber trade taught in eight weeks. New system. Positions guaranteed when through. Tools donated. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE MAILED FREE.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

Chronic Rheumatism.

From the Industrial News, Jackson, Mich.

The subject of this sketch is fifty-six years of age, and actively engaged in farming. When seventeen years old he hurt his shoulder and a few years after commenced to have rheumatic pains in it. On taking a slight cold or the least strain, sometimes without any apparent cause whatever, the trouble would start and he would suffer the most excruciating pains.

He suffered for over thirty years, and the last decade has suffered so much that he was unable to do any work. To this the frequent occurrences of dizzy spells were added, making him almost a helpless invalid.

IN ALL SORTS OF WEATHER.

He tried the best physicians but without being benefited and has used several specific rheumatic cures, but was not helped. About one year and six months ago he read in this paper of a case somewhat similar to his which was cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and concluded to try this remedy.

After taking the first box he felt somewhat better, and after using three boxes, the pains entirely disappeared, the dizziness left him and he has now for over at year been entirely free from all his former trouble and enjoys better health than he has had since his boyhood.

He is loud in his praises of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and will gladly corroborate the above statements. His post-office address is Lorenzo Neeley, Horton, Jackson County, Michigan.

All the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves are contained, in a condensed form, in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. All druggists sell them.

There are 4000 muscles in the body of a caterpillar, and the eye of a dragon fly contains 28,000 polished lenses.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Cause Perfect Digestion, complete absorption and healthful regularity. For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases.

LOSS OF APPETITE,
SICK HEADACHE,
INDIGESTION,
DIZZY FEELINGS,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
BILIOUSNESS,
DYSPEPSIA,

PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking Radway's Pills. By their ANTI-BILIOUS properties they stimulate the liver in the secretion of the bile and its discharge through the biliary ducts. These Pills in doses from two to four will quickly regulate the action of the liver and free the patient from these disorders. One or two of Radway's Pills, taken daily by those subject to bilious pains and torpidity of the liver, will keep the system regular and secure healthy digestion.

Price, 25 cts. per Box. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price.

RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm St., New York.

ALASKA OUTFITS

Don't make the fatal error of buying a lot of worthless stuff and paying heavy freight charges across the continent and find when you arrive in Alaska that your supplies are of no value.

Your life depends upon having a proper Alaska outfit.

We are the Pioneers of the Alaska outfitting business in Seattle and have sold thousands of outfits. We know EXACTLY what is required and how to pack it.

We mail free of charge to any part of the world a good map showing the best route and a supply list showing the cost and weight of articles required for "one man for one year." Address

COOPER & LEVY,
104 & 106 First Avenue, South,
Dept. N, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON.
Ref.: DEXTER, HORTON & Co., Bankers, Seattle.

FOR 14 CENTS

We wish to gain 150,000 new customers, and hence offer

1 Pkg.	13 Day Radish,	10c
1 Pkg.	Early Spring Turnip,	10c
1 "	Earliest Red Beet,	10c
1 "	Bismarck Cucumber,	10c
1 "	Queen Victoria Lettuce,	15c
1 "	Klondyke Melon,	15c
1 "	Jumbo Giant Onion,	15c
3 "	Brilliant Flower Seeds,	15c

Worth $1.00, for 14 cents.

Above 10 pkgs. worth $2.00, we will mail you free, together with our great Plant and Seed Catalogue upon receipt of this notice and 14c. postage. We invite your trade and know when you once try Salzer's seeds you will never get along without them. Potatoes at $1.50 a Bbl. Catalog alone 5c. No.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.

SURE, Safe Stock Speculation. Invest $200, make $20 weekly. Address, Room 308, 320 B'way, N. Y.

1000 COPIES of "THE NEW AND TRUE RELIGION," 425 pages, handsomely bound, brimful of new ideas on social ethics, political economy, how to be happy, sent free to 1000 young men who send parents' certificate of obedience, industry, good habits, courtesy to others. C. M. STEBBINS, Hartsdale, N.Y.

PATENTS

Watson E. Coleman, Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor of Patents, 902 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C. Highest references in all parts of the country.

PENSIONS, PATENTS, CLAIMS.
JOHN W. MORRIS, WASHINGTON, D.C.
Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs. in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty. since.

ADVERTISING IN THIS PAPER PAYS. NEND—4.

SAPOLIO

Is Like a Good Temper, "It Sheds a Brightness Everywhere."

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

CALVIN.

W. P. Wright is putting up a new ice house.

There has a little girl come to the home of Milton Merrits.

The high wind on Sunday blew down fences, trees and some small buildings.

B. F. Mierley and wife attended quarterly meeting Sunday at Trough Creek.

Leonard Hazzard is wearing broad smiles all on account of the arrival of a young boarder.

The primary election on Saturday was well attended. There were sixty votes polled. Thus it should be.

C. M. Pheasant, who has been a subject of rheumatism the past eight or ten weeks is able to be out again.

Henry Quarry has commenced the manufacture of a house-hold linament which he recommends very highly.

The literary entertainment at Locust Grove last Friday night was largely attended and proved to be a success.

Services in the Methodist church next Sunday as follows: Sunday school at 9.30; preaching at 10.30 followed by communion services. Epworth League at 6.30.

Mrs. N. D. Shaffer who was spending fhe winter with her grand daughter, Minnie Hoover, of Huntingdon, returned to her home last week.

Visitors in Calvin the last week were Silas Bush and wife, of Juniata township, Mrs. Jacob Miller, of Aughwick Mills, Calvin Stumbaugh, of Cooks Mills, Mrs. A. T. Coder and son, of Mapleton, Ernest Hover and sister Della, of Grafton, George Shoop, of Chicago, and Miss Bertha Coder made a short visit home on Saturday,

Following is the report of Sheridan school for month ending January 5, 1898:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Whole No. enrolled	15	9	24
Average attendance	12	7	19
Per cent. of "	82	76	79

Following are names of pupils who missed no time during month: Harry Gosnell, John Prough, Quay Wright, Lola Swope, Florence Pheasant. Visitors, 18.

DESSA ROLAND, teacher.

THREE SPRINGS.

H. H. Ashman made a business trip to Smith valley last week.

Morris Gutshall, of Springfield township, was among the recent visitors at this place.

B. T. Bence, Esq., of this place, made a business trip to the county capital the past week.

John G. Wible, one of Springfield township's successful farmers, made a business trip to this place recently.

Charles Lorain, of Philipsburg, and G. H. Ashman, of Afton, Va., were recent guests of H. H. Ashman and wife,

A. B. Wagoner, of Clay township. left this place for Clearfield on last Friday where he will visit friends and relative. He expects sto be absent about two weeks.

William Valentine, of this place, has become of unsound mind, reason and understanding. The appointment of a commission has been asked for to inquire into the facts of the case.

Clay Park is preparing to build a large ware house. Mr Park is agent for the Zell Guano Co., of Baltimore and expects to keep a large stock of fertilizer on hand where it can be had at all times and at reasonable prices.

The citizens of this place held their nominating convention on last Friday evening when the following nominations were made: For judge of election, David B. Heck; inspector, G. D. Hudson, D. W. Doyle; school director, John Cohick, H. H. Ashman; councilmen, D. W. Doyle, H. H. Ashman; Assessor, D. W. Doyle; street commissioner, E. S. Heeter; auditor, Scott Park; collector, B. T. Stevens and high constable, W. C. Hampson.

We are anxious to do a little good in this world and can think of no pleasanter or better way to do it than by recommending One Minute Cough Cure as a preventive of pneumonia, consumption and other serious lung troubles that follow neglected colds. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

SPRINGFIELD.

Roads still muddy.

The protracted meeting is still in progress at Walnut Grove.

Turkey gobblers are in great demand in this locality at present.

Judging from the number of sawmills in this vicinity, times are getting better.

Harrison Locke, our genial merch an of Brownsville, is carrying on an extensive trade in the mercantile business.

'Squire Stevens, whose practice has become so extensive, has erected a fine large law office in order to accommodate the public.

The following persons are going to build new barns the coming Spring: James Clark, Everet Brown, Edward Wible and Ephraim Anderson,

The primary election was well atteuded on last Ssturday and there seemed to be quite an interest manifested. Although the office of school director is not a salaried office, yet there seems to be more contention for it than any other. Whether it is for the good of our schools or the purpose of filling our schools with a corps of teachers who seem to have a mortgage on the schools, we are not able to say, but it looks as if the latter was the purpose of the faction that was snowed under. The education of our boys and girls is of too serious consequence to be trifled with in a way we are sorry to say has existed in this district for a few of the past years. The thinking class of voters was equal to the existing condition of affairs and spared no effort in having men placed in nomination whom we trust will be a blessing to our township.

LATTA GROVE.

Ellis Lynn is hauling corn from Mount Union.

George D. Lynn has just completed a contract for cutting a lot of shingles for Jesse Pheasant.

Latta Grove school is moving along nicely. The teacher, Miles Chilcote understands his business.

M. R. Taylor is hauling rails to the farm recently purchased and to which he will move in the spring.

Miss Clara I. Dell, accompanied by S. Jesse Swope, of Mapleton, spent Sunday with Isaac Dell's family.

William Taylor returned home from the West where he had been living the past two years. He will remain a while at the old homestead.

—During the past two years, Mrs. J. W. Alexander, wife of the editor of the Waynesboro, (Miss.) *Times*, has, in a great many instances, relieved her baby when in the first stages of croup, by giving it Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. She looks upon this remedy as a household necessity and believes that no better medicine has ever been put in bottles. There are many thousands of mothers in this broad land who are of the same opinion. It is the only remedy that can always be depended upon as a preventive and cure for croup. The 25 and 50 cent bottles re for sle by J. G. Gillam.

Teacher's Institute.

The teachers of Cass, Todd, and Cassville districts will hold a Local Institute at Cherry Grove school house, Cass township, January 29, 1898, at one o'clock. All friends of education are invited.

PROGRAM

Singing.
Paper—How I Interest my Pupils in History— Miss Lottie E. Smith.
Discussion—Discipline as a Means of Moral Culture—Miles Chilcote and J. O. Smith.
Paper—How to Cultivate a Taste for Literature— Miss Olive M. White.
Discussion—Mind Power Versus Knowledge— J. E. French and Wm. McClain.
Debate—Resolved, That the reading of the daily papers impoverishes the youthful mind rather than educates it—Aff., C. H. Drake; Neg., J. W. Oates.
Causes of Failure in Teaching—Dr. A. J. Hamilton.

—O. W. O. Hardman, when sheriff of Tyler Co., W. Va., was at one time almost prostrated with a cold. He used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and was so much pleased with the quick relief and cure it afforded him that he gave the following unsolicited testimonial: "To all who may be interested, I wish to say that I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and find it invaluable for coughs and colds." For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—J. O. Heaton, Cassville, Pa., recommends and sells all of Chamberlain's Remedies advertised the ITEM.

Marriage Licenses.

Isaac C. Horton and F. Annis McClain, both of Tod township.

George W. McMullen and Nannie C. Patterson, both of Spruce Creek.

William Stains, Robertsdale, and Eliza E. Madden, Three Springs.

John Bender and Catharine Kirsch, both of Altoona, Pa.

Gilbraith S. Williams and Hannetta B. Denny, both of Huntingdon.

Howard E. Edwards and Bessie M. Price, both of East Broad Top.

Bruce T. Bence, Three Springs, and Alice M. Barber, Saltillo.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's office at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be confirmed nisi February 9, 1898, and absolutely February 15, 1898.

1 GREEN. First and final account of H. T. Weaver, administrator of the estate of Julia Green, late of the borough of Saltillo, deceased.
2 BARTOL. Account of W. C. Bartol and J. F. Schock, executors of Elias Bartol, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, with distribution annexed.
3 WALKER. First and final account of M. N. Walker, executor of the last will and testament of W. P. Walker, late of Barree township, deceased.
4 PARK. Account of T. N. Park, administrator of Anthony Park, late of Penn township, deceased.
5 SHUE. First and final account of John Shue, executor of the last will and testament of Andrew Shue, late of Cromwell township, deceased, with distribution annexed.
6 BEERS. Account of H. L. Beers, adminisrator d. b. n. of Anderson Beers, late of Mount Union borough, deceased.
7 FRANKS. Second and final account of J. S. Davison, executor of the last will and testament of James Franks, late of the township of Jackson, deceased.
8 RUSSELL. First and final account of Samuel B. Russell and John H. Kyper, executors of the last will and testament of Harriet Russell, late of McConnellstown, deceased.
9 HAMPSON. First and final account of Barbara and W. B. Hampson, administrators of the estate of Robert Hampson, late of the borough of Three Springs, deceased.
10 WATSON, Final account of Dr. D. P. Miller, executor of the will of Eliza E. Watson, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.
11 BECK. The final account of J. W. Beck, executor of the last will and testament of Nancy Beck, late of the township of Warriorsmark, deceased.
12 HENRY. Account of R. C. Henry, trustee appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to sell the real estate of Mordecai Henry, late of said county, deceased.
13 HENRY. Account of R. C. Henry, administrator of the estate of Mordecai Henry, late of the township of West, deceased.
14 CONRAD. Final account of Thomas S. Johnston, guardian of Grace Conrad Russell, a minor child of William P. Conrad, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.
15 KAUFFMAN. First and final account of C. K. Hostetler and D. D. Kauffman, administrators and trustees appointed to sell the real estate of Emanuel Kauffman, deceased, under proceedings in partition.
16 CUMMINS. First and final account of Amanda T. Cummins, administratrix of the estate of Robert S. Cummins, late of Jackson township, deceased.
17 LIVINGSTON. First and final account of W. S. Livingston, executor of the last will and testament of Martha Livingston, late of the township of West, deceased.
18 ANDERSON. Account of Samuel Morrison, James Magill, Sterrett Cummins and David F. Tussey, (members of the session of the Presbyterian church of Stone valley) trustees under the will of Andrew Anderson, late of the township of Porter, deceased, as filed by James Magill, the sole survivor of said trustees, with distribution annexed.
19 DOUGHERTY. Third and final account of Victoria E. M. Dougherty, acting executrix of the estate of John Dougherty, late of the borough of Mount Union, deceased.
20 HEFFNER. First and final account of Herman C. Heffner, administrator of Allison Heffner, late of Walker township, deceased.
21 MYTON. First and final account of John W. Myton and E. S. Myton, administrators of the estate of Andrew Myton, late of the township of West, deceased.

Register's office, Jan. 11, 1898. } B. F. GODARD, Register.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following inventories of the goods and chattels set apart to widows under the Act of the 14th day of April, 1851, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, and will be confirmed ni si on February 9, 1898. If no exceptions be filed thereto the same will be confirmed absolutely May 4, 1898.

1 LATHEROW. Inventory of the personal property of John Latherow, late of Shirleysburg borough, deceased, as taken by his widow, Maria Latherow.
2 BUYERS. Inventory of the personal property of John Buyers, late of Dublin township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Lettie Buyers.
3 BIGELOW. Return of appraisers to view and set apart property of the estate of Israel L. Bigelow, late of Jackson township, deceased, to the amount of $300.00 for use of the minor children of said decedent.
4 WISER. Inventory of the real estate of Samuel Wiser, late of Tell township, deceased, as approved and set apart to his widow, Hannah Wiser.
5 RUDY. Inventory of the real estate of Isaac Rudy, late of Logan township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Isabella Rudy.
6 MYERS. Inventory of the personal property of Reuben Myers, late of Shirleysburg, deceased, as taken by his widow, Louisa Myers.
7 BAIR. Inventory of the personal property of W. Scott Bair, late of Huntingdon borough, deceased, as taken by his widow, Sarah E. Bair.
8 GRISSINGER. Inventory of the personal property of Samuel A. Grissinger, late of Clay township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Lavina Grissinger.

Office of Clerk O. C., Jan. 11, 1898. } B. F. GODARD, Clerk Orphans' Court.

1897. Wm. Reed & Sons. 1898.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,

February 2nd, 3d, 4th and 5th.

This will be one of the greatest sales we have ever had.

4331 yds. Best Prints.....4c per yd.
1343 yds. yard wide Brown Muslin.....4c per yd.
4464 yds. yard wide Brown Muslin.....4½c per yd.
2197 yds. yard wide Browu Muslin.....5c per yd.
3391 yds. yard wide Brown Muslin.....6¼c per yd.
1972 yds. Best Lonsdale Bleached Muslin.....6¼c per yd.
3300 yds. Best Hill Bleached Muslin.....6¼c per yd.

Also SHEETINGS, TABLE LINENS, TOWELING, TOWELS, WHITE GOODS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, SCARFS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, UNDERWEAR, MUSLIN UNDERWEAR, COATS FOR LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN, FUR CAPES, CARPET, SAMPLES FOR RUGS, RAG CARPETS, in fact, everything to make a rousing big Clearance Sale.

DO NOT MISS THIS SALE

as it will be a big one and you will find the prices right.

Wm. Reed & Sons,

Huntingdon, Pa.

All Our

$1.00 & 75 Cent

Stiff Bosom Percale

Shirts at

50 Cents

Two Collars and Pair of Cuffs with Each.

Cheapest Shirt Sale Ever in Huntingdon.

O. L. STEWART,

Cor. 6th and Washington Sts.,

HUNTINGDON PA.

A New Stock.

Having returned from the Eastern Cities where I made large purchases of new goods suitable for this section, I am prepared to show those who favor me with their trade one of the cleanest and best assortments of General Merchandise ever brought to Mapleton. Come and see the new goods.

JNO. G. GILLAM.

NOTICE.—The account of H. H. Hertzler and W. T. Fogal, assignees for the benefit of creditors of J. W. Fogal, having been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county on the 29th day of December, 1897, will be allowed by the said court on the 7th day of February, 1898, unless cause should be shown why said account should not be allowed.

Prothonotary's Office, Huntingdon, Pa. Dec. 29, 1897. } SAM'L A. STEEL, Prothonotary. 1-5-4t

Educate Yourself

At the Anderson School of Business, Altoona, Pa. A graduating course in Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship and English Branches FOR THE PRICE OF ONE—BOOKS FREE.

Send for Catalogue.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Jan. 26, 1898.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Local institute at Marklesburg next Satnrday.

—Hear Schmittle's lecture on "Prison Life" in the U. B. church next Saturday evening.

—Dr. G. W. Thompson, of Mount Union, was a Sunday visitor to friends in Mapleton.

—A. H. Stever, of Huntingdon spent a few hours with friends in Mapleton last Thursday.

—Samuel Adams, of East Waterford, spent a few hours among Mapleton friends last Sunday.

—Ellsworth Dell, of Grantsville. formely of Hare's Valley, has recovered from a serious attack of typhoid fever.

—The return day for Huntingdon county cases in the Superior Court has been changed from the third Monday of March to the fourth Monday of October.

—The borough of Birmingham, this county, has not had a justice of the peace for several years, none of those elected to that position having lifted the commission.

—Rev. M. L. Smith, of Huntingdon, occnpied the pulpit in the M. E. church last Sunday evening, the pastor, Rev. Treverton, having been called to Lewis. town to officiate for Rev. Smyser.

—A McConnellsburg dispatch says: "A branch of the East Broad Top railroad is proposed from Cook's station to the coal fields in Wells Valley, on the east side of Broad Top mountain.

—At a meeting of the Directors of the Poor of the county and the managers of the Huntingdon Orphans' Home, held on Tuesday of last week, the former agreed to appropriate $1500 to the institution this year.

—Good sense having taken possession of the warring factions of the Republican party in *M*aryland they yesterday elected Judge Louis E. *McC*omas, United States Senator. This is what they should have done a week ago.

—Senator William Hertzel, of Port Royal, and Miss Mollie Kauffman, of near Mifflintown, will be married tomorrow evening. These popular young people have many friends in this county who join with us in extending congratulations and best wishes.

—George H. Shoop, of Chicago, Illinois, arrived at the home of his mother in Hare's Valley on the 15th inst., having been summoned home on account of the illness of his sister, Mrs. Grant Bumgardner. He will spend a short time among friends in this section.

—The festival held by the ladies' aid society of the U. B. church last Saturday was very liberally patronized, the receipts footing up $56.00 and the net proceeds amounting to about $40.00 They gave an excellent meal and the ladies very much appreciate the patronage received.

—Dr. Morozzi, the homeopathist physician, who some months ago located at Cassville has concluded to move to Chester county where an excellent location has opened to him. The doctor is an excellent physician and has made many friends during his brief residence in this county.

—The members of the Reformed congregation at McConnellstown will build a new church the coming summer at a cost of $5000, of which $2000 has already been subscribed. The present building was erected in 1847 and is entirely too small for the membership, which now numbers 220 persons.

—There will be preaching services in the Presbyterian church next Sabbath morning at 10.45 conducted by Rev. D. T. Neely, of Milroy. All are cordially invited to attend. The pastor, Rev. D. H. Campbell, left Monday morning for Milroy where he will preach for Rev. Neely until the latter part of next week.

—Frank Thomas, alias "Indian Tom," and Charles Tompkins, alias "Shine," two of the colored men who made the assult on railroad men near Ryde last month, were sentenced by Judge Bailey last Friday to twelve years each in the Western Penitentiary, $150 fine each and costs of prosecution. Sheriff Collins took them to Pittsburg on Monday. At Altoona they were searched. Thomas objected and had to be choked into submission. He had an ugly looking knife secreted upon his person which he was forced to give up.

—A new passenger engine fresh from the Altoona shops, while being "deadheaded" to Harrisburg Saturday night, ran into the rear of a freight train and smashed her pilot.

—The insurance companies adjustor visited the camp ground Wednesday and adjusted the claim for the burnt district. The lumber will be ordered and the tents will be rebuilt as soon as possible.—*Newton Hamilton Watchman.*

—A heavy wind storm has been doing destructive work throughout Pennsylvania since Sunday. It has been accompanied by rain, hail, sleet and snow. Yesterday evening thunder and lightning entered into the storm. No damage was done about this place but at Huntingdon the third story of Kendig's heading mill was destroyed and a portion of the roof of the fourth ward school building was torn off. The Ardenheim station was overturned Sunday evening. Reports from all over the state indicate that great damage was done.

—Concerning the lecture to be given in the U. B. church next Saturday evening the East Waterford correspondent of the Juniata Tribune says, "George Schmittle, of Shade Gap, entertained a large audience Wednesday evening, of last week, at East Waterford. His subject was Andersonville, Libby, Bell Island and the Bull Pen of Savannah. Mr. Schmittle tried to escape twice, but was recaptured. 404 days he spent as a prisoner of war. For two hours he held his audience spellbound and all were sorry at the closing period."

—A writer in the *Scientific American* says he has cleared his premises of vermin by making a whitewash yellow with copperas and covering the stones and rafters in the cellar with it. In every crevice in which a rat might go he put the copperas, and scattered it in the corners of the floor. The result was a complete disappearance of rats and mice. Since that time not a rat or a mouse has been seen near the house. Every spring the cellar is coated with the yellow whitewash as a purifier and a rat exterminator, and no typhoid, dysentery or fever attacks the family.

—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Saltillo Telephone company held on the 17th inst. the following officers were chosen for the current year: President, Sigel Ashman; vice president, Dr. W. W. Heaton; secretary, M. S. McNeil; treasurer, D. E. McClain; directors, G. A. Heeter, E. M. Green, J. F. Moore, C. K. Horton, J. D. Crotsley, H. D. Taylor, R. W. Hudson, C. B. Crum and D. E. McClain. The company is in splendid condition and as its wires reach important sections throughout the lower end of the county there is no reason why its business should not be increased. The service is good and the rates reasonable.

—David Ward, the lucky gold miner who brought back the news of a rich find of gold on the American side of Alaska, and who says that the rush next spring will be far down the Yukon on the American side, spent three years prospecting in Alaska, and in that time only received seven letters from home. Since his return he has had more than that many thousands of letters from would-be argonauts in three months. He is now in Philadelphia, Pa., and tries to answer every inquiry concerning the Far North, its perils, rigors of climate and wonderful riches. His practical experience makes his advice highly valuable, and any one interested in Alaska should avail themselves of his knowledge by writing to him.

—The new street lamps for this borough were received last week and are being put in place as locations are determined by council. The one at the corner of Sherman and Main streets was put up last Thursday by J. G. Gillam and Saturday onewas put up at junction of Mount and Hill streets. Monday H. H. Swope placed one at the corner of Church and Main streets and yesterday Alfred Lamberson placed one at corner of Grant and Sherman street; G. D. Wood and S. B. Niece one at corner of Grant and Sugar streets, and *M.* P. Truax one at the corner near his residence on *M*ain street. The council has but little funds at its disposal and the action of private parties in doing this work gratuitously is commendable. The lamps already up make a decided improvement in night travel and when all are in place our town will be splendidly illuminated.

DEATH'S DOINGS.

GILBERT L. NEFF.

Gilbert L. Neff, aged 43 years, a well known resident of Logan township, died suddenly of heart disease on Monday morning of last week while on his way to Petersburg with his horse and buggy. He was found in an unconsious condition near the farm of William Lower, and was carried into the latter's house, but before a physician could be summoned, the vital spark had fled. Mr. Neff was a consistent member ot the Reformed church of Alexandria. He was an industrious farmer, an active Republican, and a citizen who enjoyed the confidence and respect of the whole neighborhood. He is survived by his widow and three children.

MRS. ELIZABETH HORTON.

Mrs. Elizabeth Horton, widow of Thomas W. Horton, died at her home in Wells Valley, Thursday January 13, 1898. She was aged 81 years. Deceased whose maiden name was McElwee, was a native of Bedford county. She was married to David Garrett in 1839. To them were born five children —four sons and one daughter. The oldest son, Alexander, was killed at Charles City Cross Roads, June 10, 1862. The surviving children are John C. Garrett, esq., of Mapleton, Albert S. Garrett, of Carlisle, George O., of Edgmont, South Dakota, and Mrs. Mary Wooster, of Harrisonville, Fulton county. Mr. Garrett died in Maryland in 1850 and his widow married Mr. Horton in 1854. He died in 1875 and his widow has since made her home with her daughter. Deceased was a woman held in high esteem by all who knew her. Nearly all her life she had been a consistent member of the Presbyterian church and her life abounded in deeds of kindness to those who needed her services. The remains were interred in the cemetery adjoining the Wells Valley Presbyterian church, Saturday, January 10th. The ITEM extends sympathy to the bereaved friends.

ISAAC UTTS.

The subject of our sketch was born August 1, 1820, and died at the home of his son in Mapleton January 20, 1898. For many years prior to his death the deceased resided in Orbisonia. For more than forty years he was identified with the M. E. church and was a loyal defender of her doctrines and polity, and had great pride in the wonderous achievements and victories of his beloved communion. And what was better, he had an experimental knowledge of the scriptural doctrines which Methodism emphasizes. In his last illness, though reason was partially dethroned, his conversation was about the kingdom. In old age he was enabled to bring forth fruit.

He was married to Miss Annie E. Sheffler, who with the following children survive him: Charles, of Mapleton; William, of Allport, Pa.; Mrs. Mary Weston, Osceola; Mrs. Mina Young, Mill Creek; Mrs. William Chilcote, Mapleton; Mrs. Ellen Barner, Shade Valley, and Mrs. Ann Cartwright, Belleville, Pa.

The funeral services, conducted by Rev. Treverton assisted by Rev. Stevens, was held in the Orbisonia M. E. church on Saturday morning. A large concourse of his old friends and neighbors followed him to the tomb where he is awaiting the resurrection. We extend to the bereaved our sympathy and pray that they may experience a glad reunion beyond the skies.

MRS. LAURETTA BUMGARDNER.

Mrs. Lauretta Bumgardner, wife of Grant Bumgardner, died at the home of her mother, Mrs. John Shoop, in Hare's Valley, Wednesday morning, January 19, 1898, at ten o'clock. Deceased was born on the place she died December 17, 1867, hence was aged 30 years, 1 month and 2 days. She was married to Grant Bumgardner, of Orbisonia, January 26, 1888. To them were born three children—one son and two daughters. In December 1895 Mr. Bumgardner moved his family to Homestead where he had secured employment. Last February Mrs. Bumgardner had an attack of pleurisy. From this she recovered but it left her with deep-seated lung trouble. Last July they returned to Mapleton and have since made their home with Mrs. Shoop. Mrs. Bumgardner's condition gradually grew worse. Every effort had been made to cure her but without avail. The family appreciated the kindness of friends and neighbors during their affliction. Besides her husband and three children, Mrs. Bumgardner is survived by her mother, three brothers and two sisters. Deceased was a woman of upright character and was much beloved. She and her husband were both members of the Mapleton M. E. church. During her illness she realized that the hand of death was upon her and frequently expressed a desire to go to her eternal home. She will be sadly missed.

The remains were intered last Friday afternoon, services being conducted at Bowman's Chapel in Smith Valley by Rev. Henry Treverton, of Mapleton, assisted by Rev. Hall, of Cassville. The ITEM extends sympathy to the bereaved friends.

DANIEL B. MILLER.

Daniel B. Miller, of Steele, North Dakota, died Saturday morning, January 22nd, at 5.45 o'clock at the residence of Elliott Robley in this place. The day previous he was in the best of health and when he retired had his plans arranged for calls the following day. Soon after midnight he became restless and about three o'clock he and his wife came down stairs and Mrs. Miller and Miss Mattie Robley did all that was possible to relieve him but he expired at the time above stated. The cause of his death was evidently heart trouble.

Mr. Miller was a son of the late Jacob H. Miller, and was born in York county, Pennsylvania, October 14, 1832, hence was aged 66 years, 3 months and 8 days. His parents moved from York county to the Three Springs farm in this county when he was a child. Remaining here a short time they moved to Ohio and in about one year returned to the Three Springs farm. They soon after again moved to Ohio and in 1842 moved to the farm now owned by Rev. S. A. Anderson, in Union township. Here Mr. Miller was brought up and here his father died in 1862. About 1858 Daniel Miller married Miss Hannah Robley and they went to housekeeping on the Parker farm in Smith valley. In 1862 they moved to Osceola where he engaged in lumbering. At this place they lost everything by fire and he went to West Virginia and engaged in lumbering. At this place his possessions were swept by flood, and in 1886 he moved to Steele, North Dakota, where they have since resided and where he successfully engaged in farming. To Mr. and Mrs. Miller thirteen children—eight sons and five daughters—were born. Of these, seven sons and two daughters are living. They are Homer, of Windsor, North Dakota; Harry, Bruce, John and Forest, of Steele; Roy, of Clifton, Oklahoma; Frank, of Montana; Mrs. Iva Davis, of Steele, and Mrs. Alfarata Burlingame, of Martinsville, West Virginia. He is also survived by two sisters, Mrs. Margaret McNeil, of Saltillo, Pa., and Mrs. Susan Fagley, of Grazierville, Blair county, Pa. Two brothers, Martin V. and John, are supposed to be living in Texas.

Those who knew Mr. Miller speak very favorably of him. He was a refined gentleman, shrewd in business, jovial in companionship, kind in domestic life and strictly honorable in all transactions. His sudden death was quite a shock to his many friends and especially to his relatives.

The remains will be interred this afternoon at Mill Creek, where his father is buried, services being conducted by Rev. R. S. Woodward. The ITEM extends sympathy to the bereaved family and friends.

JOHN M. MAGUIRE.

John M, Maguire, one of Huntingdon's best and most respected citizens, died at his residence, at the corner of Sixth and Penn streets, on Monday evening at 6 o'clock, after a lingering illness, aged 52 years, 8 months and 26 days. On the 18th of Deeember, 1896, while making a business tour through Lycoming county, Mr. Maguire was injured in a runaway accident, wherein he sustained injuries that produced a collapse of his nervous system and resulted finally in a complication of diseases that ended finally in his death. He ha dbeen bedfast for about a month.

Mr. Maguire was the son of James and Henrietta Maguire, and was born at Saulsburg, this county, April 21, 1845. When but two years old he came with his parents to Huntingdon. He was educated in the local academy, under the direction of Prof. William McGalliard, and at an early age evinced a desire to become a business man. When still a boy he connected himself with the firm of Knight & Son, hardware merchants of Philadelphia, where he thoroughly mastered the business. Returning to Huntingdon, he became assistant to H. S. Wharton, then freight and ticket agent of the P. R. R., and subsequently engaged in the hardware business with that gentleman in this place. Later he was associated with Judge Joseph G. Isenberg in the general merchandising business at Fifth and Penn streets, and on the 29th of January, 1889, became the secretary of the Pennsylvania Millers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co., a position he satisfactorily filled until his death. Much of the marvelous success of this company is due to the wise and careful management of its interests by the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Maguire was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church for upwards of thirty years, and was a regular attendant upon the services of the sanctuary until prevented by illness from further going in and out. He was also a Mason, having been a member of Mt. Moriah Lodge, of Huntingdon, since July 1866. He was a good citizen, a splendid Christian gentleman, in whose make-up were blended many of the attributes of honorable manhood. Mr. Maguire's whole life was one of persevering, patient industry, and he died as he lived—universally respected and mourned.

Deceased is survived by his widow, three children: Henrietta, Alice and Walter, and a brother, W. A., all of Huntingdon, who have our sympathy in their bereavement.—*Globe.*

A Complete Line of

Dry Goods,
Notions,
Glassware,
Queensware,
Wood and Willow-ware,
Groceries,
Notions,
Flour and Feed,
Salt,
Boots and Shoes,
and everything usually found in a first-class GENERAL STORE can be found at the old stand of

A. B. Gillam.

This Store is justly entitled to your consideration when buying shoes—that is, if you want reliable shoes, low priced. We will properly fit the feet, and if the wearer will select the kind of shoes most suitable to the service required, none will be found superior to ours in styie, comfort and durability—nor at prices so low. Become a patron of this store and you will never regret it.

Next to Postoffice. } G. S. WILLIAMS,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

FALL - TRADE

Was never before on so broad and extensive a basis as it is with us this year. Our stock of

DRY GOODS

is much larger than usual. The constant and very decided increase in our business month after month aids us in turning goods over to our trade at more advantageous prices. It has taken years of persistent effort on our part to build up a business equalled by none in this county, and it has been accomplished by zealously guarding the interests of our customers in every way possible.

No section of the Store receives more attention than the

Groceries

We have always prided ourself on NICE CLEAN PURE GOODS.

J. O. HEATON,

Cassville, - - Penn'a.

The diocese of the Bishop of Mashonland in South Africa is six times as large as the whole of Great Britain and Ireland.

Within a year or two there will be some half a dozen Arctic explorers in the field—Peary, Jackson, Nansen, Wellman, Sverdrup and perhaps Andree, if he be yet alive. The pole may as well come in and surrender and save all this trouble.

It has been found by careful observation that in the New York tenement district the American family lives the poorest and at the greatest cost. On the contrary, the Italian lives in the most wholesome manner at the least expense, while the French follow closely upon the Italian. The German is economical, but the cooking is not as dainty and palatable.

A telegram from Portland, Oregon, states that within the next few months a raft containing 5,000,000 feet of lumber will be constructed and towed to San Francisco by the firm of Inman & Poulson, owners of a large timber interest. The raft will be 396 feet long and 53 feet wide. Several rafts of piling have been towed from the Columbia river to San Francisco, but the rafting of sawed lumber is a new undertaking.

What compensations France may ask of Germany in China the latter will have to pay. Before the trouble is over China will heartily wish that she had let Japan have the Liaotong peninsula rather than run into debt to Russia, Germany and France for the means of turning her out. The diplomatic triumph over which Li Hung Chang prided himself seems merely to have armed China's western enemies with the means of dismembering her empire.

London has discovered an evil attached to the motor cab. In case of the ordinary horse and hansom, an intoxicated cabman is unpleasant to his fare, but he can be deposed from his seat and the horse, which is never drunk, will go just as well with another driver. But with the motor-cab it may be more difficult to deal when the engine driver is discovered to be incapable. The other night in Gray's Inn road the man at the wheel was noticed by the police to be guiding his cab in a very erratic fashion, and he was stopped and taken off the box. A constable volunteered to carry out the contract; but he collided with the curb and gave up the job, leaving the motor-cab standing in the road.

The Atlanta Constitution says:—"Although nothing may ever come of the Nicaragua canal project, there is still ground for hope that the two oceans may yet be connected by means of the Panama canal. Some time ago it was announced that a wealthy British syndicate had purchased the canal franchise, and that work thereon would be commenced without delay; but since the announcement lacks confirmation, there is probably nothing in it. Our consular agent writing from Panama states that the canal can easily be completed within the next ten years if sufficient men are employed. Up to the present time this monstrous undertaking has cost in round numbers not less than $275,000,000. Everyone is familiar with the long story of fraud and disaster which underlies this enormous expenditure. Suffice it to say that the French government, though eagerly embracing the project at the start, would be ready to part with the franchise on a moment's notice. In order to finish the canal it is estimated that some $200,000,000 must yet be expended, and France is not able to shoulder the burden. Up to the present time the canal extends only fourteen miles. When completed it will measure a distance of fifty-four miles, from Colon on the Atlantic ocean to Panama on the Pacific ocean. The width of the canal will be 160 feet at the top and 72 feet at the bottom. In certain quarters it is urged that the United States should step in at this point and undertake to finish this canal; but without discussing the feasibitity of this proposition it may be observed that the completion of the Panama canal either by national or individual agencies is one of the probabilities of the near future."

THE HUSKER.

He breaks the leaves
Of the tall corn sheaves
Dried crisp in the autumn rime,
While he answers the hail
Of the piping quail
And the blackbird's resounding chime;
And singing, the careless fellow,
Till the morning hours are spent,
He jingles the eight-rowed-yellow
In heaps with creamy dent,
The faded corn stook bows its head
And leans from its zigzag row:
From brown husk glimmers the smutnose red
And dent with its golden glow.

The long day through,
From a mist of blue
Faint smiles of the sky flash down;
From the sun unrolled
Snarls a thread of gold
In those tangles of curling brown.
He's calling a noisy "Hello!"
To the crow with an eye intent
On kernels of eight-rowed-yellow,
On ears of crimpled dent,
The mournful corn stook bows its head
With murmuring sighs of woe;
O'er heaps of yellow and gleams of red,
The whispering south winds blow.

The red sun dies
In the western skies,
Wide rises the hunter's moon,
Through the lucid light
Of the silent night
Rings the chirr of the sly raccoon.
A whistle calls clear and mellow,
And the tall hound finds the scent;
Unheeded the eight-rowed-yellow,
The red smutnose and dent,
The lonely corn stook bows its head,
While shadows its tassels throw
On silver dent and the smutnose red
Go wavering to and fro.

—Elsie R. Egan.

A Woman's Little Game.

BY CHARLES B. LEWIS.

I wish you to understand from the very outset of this story that I am an old bachelor. I can say without egotism that I could have placed the yoke of matrimony over my neck a score of times between the ages of 20 and 40, but I did not elect to do so. It seemed a great deal better to keep my liberty and to fall in love with a new face about once a month. A bachelor can do this, you know, while a married man is bound by certain ties not easily broken.

Up to the time I was appointed warden of the Keswick prison I had been in love just 42 times. This was an average of twice a year, which I think is doing very well for a modest, retiring man, who was baldheaded at the age of 22 and yet not too much for a man with a natural leaning toward the fair sex. I was appointed warden, not because of any peculiar fitness, but as a political reward for assisting to elect a certain candidate for governor. I think best to admit this, lest you find it out from other sources. I held the place for a year and a half, and the files of the newspapers prove that I was a "soft mark."

The Keswick prison was for both sexes, and when I took charge it contained 380 male and 90 female convicts. I felt sorry for the females even before the keys had been turned over to me, and they soon discovered that I was ready to listen to their stories and to do my best to ameliorate their condition. In the course of a month I was pretty well satisfied that at least 80 out of 90 were entirely innocent of the crimes charged and that the other ten ought to have new trials at least. Fifteen of the women were in for murder—cold-blooded murder the courts said—but when they had told me all about it I could see where witnesses had perjured themselves and jurors had shown their thirst for revenge. I tried to make things very easy for the female contingent, actuated solely by a natural courtesy toward the sex, and I think the newspapers that criticised me so severely should have been sued for slander.

In eight months the governor, more to oblige me than for any other reason, pardoned 20 of the females and among them were five under sentence for murder. I should have recommended him to pardon at least 20 more before the year was out if the opposition hadn't got after us and made things hot. There was an investigation, a great deal of talk, and as a result I had to repress my natural gallantry and wait for things to cool down. It was during this period of waiting that the vaults of the state treasury were robbed of $320,000 in cold cash. The trick was done by one man and in the neatest manner. He drove up to the building at high noon in a carriage and entered the treasurer's office. The money had just been bundled up to go to the bank, and these packages were lying on a table with two clerks to guard them. The robber gave one clerk a clip over the head, bound and gagged the other, and the packages were carried out and dumped into the carriage in the nerviest sort of a way. He had 20 minutes start of pursuit, and though overhauled after a hot chase of an hour, every dollar of the money had disappeared. As he had not thrown it away during his flight, the idea was that he had either stopped at some house in town for a moment or met another carriage, according to arrangement. The problem seemed easy of solution, but though it was worked upon for weeks by many detectives nothing was discovered.

The captured robber was a young and good looking man who gave his name as Charles Day. He refused any information as to his home or people and insisted on pleading guilty when arraigned for the robbery. There was a great sensation over the loss of the money, as the state was heavily in debt with a big interest to pay, and the party in power, from governor down to janitor, got a daily raking for many long weeks. It was even charged that a certain clique of us put up the robbery and and were to whack up with the robber. This was a bold-faced scandal, of course, but it materially dimmed our prestige and almost caused me to doubt the innocence of a fresh lot of female convicts sent in for various crimes against the law. They made quick work of sending Charles Day to prison for 20 years, and, owing to the personal attacks of the opposition, I was rather prejudiced against him, as he came under my charge. His daily demeanor and daily conduct were, however, beyond any fault-finding. Reports from my deputy proved him a model prisoner. The hunt for the money did not cease when the prison door shut him in. At least ten detectives were constantly at work to discover where and how it had been transhipped, and the state was ready to pay $50,000 to the lucky man. Every day or two some of these detectives wanted an interview with the prisoner, and, while their requests were generally granted, the deputy warden was always present. Nothing of moment was gained from Day, and I had about become tired of the business when a new face appeared.

One day as I sat in my office reading an abusive article in an opposition paper and half inclined to tender my resignation before sundown, a lady was admitted. I was not over 15 seconds in making up my mind that she was the handsomest woman I ever saw. She was about 23 years of age, a natural blonde, and her eyes were melting and her cheeks like peaches. I will honestly admit that I was "gone" on her even before she handed me the card which gave her name as Jeanne Lancaster. She was from Chicago and had called to inquire about Charles Day. She had scarcely mentioned his name when she began to weep. If you have ever been an old bachelor you will understand how quick the heart of such a man melts under the tears of a good looking young woman. I began to speak soothing words, of course, and presently she grew confidential and made a confession. She was an heiress, while Day was but a poor young man. They met—they loved—they became engaged. She would have wedded him in his poverty, but he wouldn't have it that way. He went out to make his fortune before claiming her, and the first good thing he struck was the state treasury. Miss Lancaster had read all about it and had been almost broken-hearted. While she had put Day out of her heart as being unworthy of her, she yet felt like having a few last farewell words with him.

By the time the pretty little woman was through talking and smiling and crying, I was ready to put a brotherly arm around her and speak words of consolation. Indeed, when I discovered that her engagement was "off," I came very near offering her my heart and hand as a substitute. Nothing restrained me but the fear that I had not known her long enough to inspire the proper trust and confidence which a good girl should have. I at once granted her the privilege of a private interview with Day. That is, she was allowed to enter his cell, the door of which was left open, and converse with him while a guard waited within call. The interview lasted half an hour, and there was much weeping and promising and protesting. The young man didn't want to be thrown down just because he had stolen $320,000 and been sentenced to 20 years in prison. The girl was obdurate, however, though it broke her heart over again to tell him that he need no longer hope. When she came out, her handkerchief to her eyes and a sob in her throat, she sat down in the office to collect herself and then said:

"I want Charles to restore that money and have been pleading with him to do so. If I can have one or two more interviews with him I think I can accomplish my object."

I jumped a foot high and told her she could interview him every day for a month. He knew where the money was, of course, and if it was restored through any effort of mine the taxpayers of the state would carry me around on their shoulders as a reward. Not only that, but the oftener Miss Lancaster came the oftener I should see her and the deeper I should be in love. She came next day at the same hour, held another tearful interview, and when it was over she said to me:

"Charles has almost made up his mind to confess, but still hesitates. He has a sister of whom he is very fond, and if you don't mind her I will bring her in to help me plead with him."

I didn't mind, of course. If he had four or five favorite sisters I should have been glad to have them all in to coax the secret out of the rascal. Day appeared to be very much broken down, and after Miss Lancaster had left the prison he sent for me to ask if the governor would pardon him on his giving up the money. I had to reply that it might be four or five years before he could look for his liberty, but it would surely come before he had served out more than a third of his sentence. He seemed quite elated over this, and when I pressed him to tell me where the boodle was hidden he opened his mouth as if to do so. On second thought he shook his head and replied:

"If I tell anybody it will be Miss Lancaster and my sister. I had determined to die first, but I am beginning to see things a little differently."

I left him with the impression that the two girls would soon have the secret. When Miss Lancaster appeared next day Miss Day was with her. Miss Day was very coy and retiring. She neither shook hands with me nor replied to my salutation and turned her back as soon as possible. At the same time, as I remembered later, Miss Lancaster not only dallied with my hand, but pressed it and was very effusive in her speech. She said she would have something special to tell me when she returned from the interview, and she looked at me so archly that I jumped at the conclusion she was going to confess a first sight love for me.

The interview did not last over 15 minutes, and it took place just as dusk was drawing on. When the two ladies returned to the door Miss Lancaster came over to me and whispered:

"He has promised to confess all tomorrow, and every dollar will be restored. I am glad, not only on his account and mine, but for your dear sake. I know you to be a noble man, and if you would not think it unmaidenly in me I—I—"

I took her hand in mine and gave it several squeezes and assured her that nothing she could possibly announce or confess in the English language would be considered by me unworthy of her. She pressed my hand in return and was going to confess her love, but the telephone bell rang and put her out. She just whispered in my ear that I was an old darling and then laughed and joined Miss Day at the door, and I myself pulled the lever which swung back the hinges that let them out. Need I tell you that I walked around on air for the next quarter of an hour? I had won that little girl's love at first sight, and when she came on the morrow I should ask her to name the day and the date. She had said she was an heiress. I was loving her for herself alone. I was still loving when the deputy warden came rushing in and called out:

"Those girls—have they gone?"

"Certainly—long ago."

"Then we are in for it. Come out here, will you?"

He led the way to the west wing and upstairs to the second tier of cells. When we reached the one occupied by Charles Day we found a woman in his bed and his convict suit lying on the floor. It didn't take five minutes to grasp the situation. Miss Day had given up her apparel to the convict, and he had walked out with Miss Lancaster. Miss Day was a Miss Somebody else, who had been paid $1000 to do the trick, and Miss Lancaster was the pal of one of the boldest robbers in America.

We raised an alarm and made pursuit, of course, but the fugitives got away as slick as grease and are probably yet living on the boodle stolen from the state. As for the girl left behind she was sent to prison for a couple of years, but after six months was pardoned out. As for me, my resignation was demanded in no gentle tones, and I tendered it and got away into the woods and kicked myself around a section of government land for a week without stopping to rest —Atlanta Constitution.

The Great Rat Dance of '74.

During the fall of 1874 rats became a serious menace to the farmers of Jackson county, Kan., and one night at a meeting of the literary society in the Coleman schoolhouse it was proposed to organize a hunt. Sides were chosen and it was agreed that the losers were to pay for a supper and dance. Three weeks were fixed as the limit of the hunt, but this was reduced to ten days when it was discovered that warm weather was making it impossible to preserve the tails, which were to be used in making the count. At the end of ten days both hunting teams assembled at the schoolhouse with their tails and a count was made, with the result of showing 6350 dead rats in total. More than 1000 of these had been killed on the farm of G. W. McReynolds alone. After the count supper was served and a dance followed until daylight. The affair is still known in local annals as the great rat dance. —Halton (Kan.) Signal.

The Recipe.

Mistress—Do you call this sponge cake? Why, it's as hard as it can be.

New Cook—Yes, mum; that's the way a sponge is before it's wet. Soak it in your tea, mum.—Boston Traveler.

In some of the farming districts of China pigs are harnessed to small wagons and made to draw them, it is said.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

In the House Mr. Bailey revived his controversy with Speaker Reed involving an issue of veracity, and the matter was discussed at length, both the Republicans and Democrats maintaining the correctness of their original positions on the question.

Reports received by General Merriam and forwarded to the War Department go to show that the situation in the Klondike is serious. There was great scarcity in September, and steamers that were looked for to avert wholesale starvation did not arrive.

Secretaries Long and Roosevelt corrected the impression that our navy is unprepared for service. They affirm that it is equal in efficiency and readiness to the navies of other powers, that it is being kept up to date, and that all vessels that need it will be overhauled in course of time and armed with rapid-fire guns.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of General Longstreet to be Commissioner of Railroads.

Randall Hagner, a prominent lawyer, and nephew of Judge Hagner of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, was instantly killed at his residence by the accidental discharge of a shotgun. Just how the mishap occurred is not clear.

The customs receipts are increasing in a satisfactory manner.

The President made the following nominations: Consuls—Charles Burr Towle, of New Hampshire, at Saltillo, Mexico; Robert Butler Mahone, of Virginia, at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico; Robert S. S. Bergh, of North Dakota, at Gothenburg, Sweden; Gabriel Bie Ravndal, of South Dakota, at Beirut, Syria.

The House passed the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill at the end of a long debate, in which Cuba was the principal topic.

President McKinley's Cuban policy is said to remain the same as when his message was sent to Congress; while no further disturbances in Havana are expected, American warships can be in that harbor within six hours should an emergency arise.

The State Department has ordered George H. Murphy, one of the clerks of the Consular Bureau, to go at once to Colon and take charge of the Consulate there, made vacant by the death of Consul Ashby.

Controller of the Currency Dawes has made a rule prohibiting National Bank Examiners from accepting employment from National Banks in making extra examinations.

The funerals of Major Benjamin Butterworth and General C. C. Auger took place in Washington.

President McKinley has effected a reform in the White House receptions. He gave one Wednesday night at which, while there was a large and brilliant company of guests, there was none of the crushing that made some former receptions dreadful for ladies to think of.

Domestic.

Dr. Nansen, the arctic explorer, was sued by his managers for refusing to continue his course of lectures, and his property in New York State was attached.

"Tod" Sloane, the jockey, returned to New York from Europe and talked about his triumphs on the English turf.

Martial law was proclaimed at Fort Yukon, and the soldiers protected a warehouse of an Alaska trading company from an attacking party of 150 miners.

Joseph Miller, of Pennsylvenia, was shot and instantly killed by William H. Watson, Jr., of New Hampshire, in a dormitory of the New York Trade School, of which both were students. The shooting seems to have been an accident due to carelessness.

President Dole, in an interview in Chicago, declared a failure to ratify the annexation treaty would not destroy his republic, though it might retard Hawaii's progress.

Dogs and reindeer intended for use in the Klondike arrived at New York. Out of thirty-two reindeer shipped at Hamburg, seventeen died during the voyage.

Luetgert, during his trial of murder in Chicago, went on the stand, gave an explanation of the presence of the potash in his factory and repeated the last conversation he said he had with his wife.

The Niagara River has been higher lately than it has been before in years, and the manufacturing plants in the gorge were threatened with destruction by the high water. Much damage was done.

David Platt Osborne has begun a suit against his father-in-law, John D. Kimmey, a millionaire, of Norwalk, Conn., for alienation of his wife's affections.

Mrs. Hetty Green, the richest woman in the United States, was charged at the Medico-Legal Society's banquet in New York City with having represented herself as being in dire poverty to get free medical treatment.

Supreme Court Justice Garrison, in charging the Grand Jury in Camden, N. J., declared that embracery stopped the Shaw murder trial and that Prosecutor Jenkins would step aside and Attorney-General Grey take charge of the investigation.

Lieutenant Commander Daniel Delehanty was installed as Governor of Sailors' Snug Harbor, Staten Island.

The San Francisco transportatation companies are arranging to carry 50,000 persons to Alaska this season. The rates from Seattle, Wash., to Alaska have been increased.

Trains are delayed in Ohio by reason of the washing out of bridges as the result of a severe rainstorm. The Ohio River at Cincinnati is so high as to cause apprehension. Several persons have been drowned in Indiana and Tennessee.

Edward Clark, a grain scooper of Buffalo, N. Y., after a quarrel with his common-law wife tied her hands and then beat her to death with a shovel.

Mrs. Eliza Grazalski, eighty years old, expired while trying to dance at her granddaughter's wedding in Chicago, Ill., but the festivities continued as though nothing had happened after the body had been removed.

The congregation of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York City, unanimously adopted resolutions declining to unite with Rev. Dr. John Hall in requesting the Presbytery to dissolve his pastoral relations with the church.

The first joint ballot for United States Senator in the Maryland Legislature was taken without reaching an election; there are rumors of a deal between Democrats and bolting Republicans to elect an independent Republican.

Henry E. Straight, under arrest as a swindler, succeeded in making his escape from the Gregory street police station, Jersey City, N. J. His wife is under arrest charged with having aided him to obtain his freedom.

Mrs. Augusta Nack, the accomplice of Martin Thorn in the murder of William Guldensuppe, was taken from the Queens County Jail to Auburn (N. Y.) Prison, to which she was sentenced for fifteen years.

...RMONS OF THE DAY.

...LIGIOUS TOPICS DISCUSSED BY PROMINENT AMERICAN MINISTERS.

"The Law of Kindness" is the Title of the New York Herald's Tenth Competitive Sermon—Dr. Talmage Preaches a Sermon to the Feminine Toilers.

Proverbs xxxi., 26.

There are two superficial and somewhat prevalent notions of kindness which overlook the truth of a law of kindness and hinder the fulfilment of that law. The first is that kindness is a happy accident of temperament. When Charles Lamb died Henry Crabb Robinson went to visit Mary Lamb, and she said to him: "Now, I call this very kind of you, not good natured, but very, very kind." Her distinction is just. Kindness is more than constitutional good naturedness. It implies discipline and culture.

The second notion associates kindness with Christian etiquette and deportment, with something amiable and desirable, perhaps, but rather ornamental than essential. Consequently many religious and devout people are unkind in words and actions without any feeling of sinfulness on that account. Put away the notion of kindness which regards it as merely an external grace of character or a useful lubricant wherewith to reduce the frictions of social intercourse and conceive it as an essential element of all goodness, divine or human, and as comprehended under God's law of human life. Unkindness, like any other transgression of moral law, is wickedness. Nor is it enough to try and not be unkind, for unless one tries to be kind he not only fails of duty, but will be unable to guard himself from actual unkindness.

Kindness has its root in kinship. It implies relationship and affinity. Men are children of a common Father, and therefore brethren. Therein lies the significance of all that the Scriptures teach concerning the essential, exceeding and everlasting loving kindness of God. There is kinship between Him and men, created in His image. Therein is grounded our human kinship and the law of brotherly kindness for all men, than which no law of human life has higher authority or sacred sanctions.

As no one can be as good as he should and may be, so no one can do good as he should and may without striving to fulfill his law of the cultivation and manifestation of kindness. There is nothing else so powerful for good unless it be love, and love as St. Paul says, is kind. It disarms prejudice and hatred, it converts distrust into confidence, it overcomes all manner of evil with good. It brings out as nothing else can the latent and potential good things in people. Men have come to recognize and act upon this principle in their treatment and training of animals. How much more effective will be the training of children and the treatment of all human beings which is based upon kindly sympathy! The safest assumption that can be made in all such matters is that kindness will meet all such response.

Kindness has insight and can detect signs of promise in the unpromising, while under its genial influences and delicate ministrations these signs become manifest and the things they promise begin to be fulfilled. What else gives so great encouragement to the many who are struggling with adversity or temptation, correcting and changing just those depressed feelings of loneliness and neglect wherein the power of evil finds its most favorable conditions? Wordsworth speaks of

That portion of a good man's life—
His little, nameless, unremembered acts of
kindness and of love.

How suggestive that is of what is possible in this way of kindness, which works with magic power to transmute apparent trifles into priceless treasures—as St. Zita's cup of cold water given to a dusty and weary pilgrim proved to be, as he drank it, a cup of precious wine. Kind words often, as Dante says of Beatrice's words, "more smiled than spoken!" Kind actions, costing little, but bestowing much! How easily they might be multiplied to the immeasurable cheer and comfort and enrichment of life! They make the gloomy smile, the angry grow meek, the suffering to cease from groaning; they light up hope, sweeten bitter thoughts, console sorrow, strengthen the faint and turn from sin; and they reach and move those whom no other good influences affect and conquer such as have resisted all other powers of grace.

Bitter and all too frequent are our regrets and repentances, as we recall, perhaps too late for aught but regret and repentance, the unkind things said or done by us, or the kind things we might and should have said and done, but left unsaid and undone. In our cups of recollection overflowing with divine tender mercies and loving kindnesses there is no bitterer ingredient than this. But seldom, if ever, do we recall any error of ours on the part of kindness or find any occasion for regretting merciful allowances, favorable interpretations or whatever a spirit of kindness may have prompted. We have never stood by a coffin or a grave and repented of any utmost or even unrequited kindness shown to the person at rest there.

The Gospel of Christ is precious because it is a gospel of the "exceeding great kindness of God toward us" in Christ, and because it is all the while aiming to touch and waken the chords of human sympathy in our hearts; and, in bringing us under the law and into the spirit of brotherly kindness, to make us know and rejoice together in the loving kindness of our God. Of this gospel we can all be ministers, and the best and most useful portion of our lives will be our "little, nameless, unremembered acts of kindness and of love."

Oh, then, since the time is short, "Be swift to love, make haste to be kind!"

EDWIN BOND PARKER,
Pastor of the Second Church in Hartford, Conn.

LEARN PRACTICAL THINGS.

Dr. Talmage Preaches Directly For the Benefit of the Women.

TEXT: "Every wise woman buildeth her house."—Prov. xiv., 1.

Woman a mere adjunct to man, an appendix to the masculine volume, an appendage, a sort of afterthought, something thrown in to make things even—that is the heresy entertained and implied by some men. This is evident to them, because Adam was first created, and then Eve. They don't read the whole story, or they would find that the porpoise and the bear and the hawk were created before Adam, so that this argument, drawn from priority of creation, might prove that the sheep and the dog were greater than man. No. Woman was an independent creation, and was intended, if she choose, to live alone, to work alone, act alone, think alone, but never fight her battles alone. The Bible says it is not good for a woman to be alone; but the simple fact is that many women are harnessed for life in the marriage state would be a thousand-fold better if they were alone.

A woman standing outside the marriage relation is several hundred thousand times better off than a woman badly married. Many an attractive woman, of good sound sense in other things, has married a man to reform him. What was the result? Like when a dove, noticing that a vulture was rapacious and cruel, set about to reform it, and said: "I have a mild disposition, and I like peace, and was brought up in the quiet of a dove-cot, and I will bring the vulture to the same liking by marrying him," so, one day, after the vulture declared he would give up his carnivorous habits and cease longing for blood of flock and herd, at an altar of rock covered with moss and lichen, the twain were married, a bald-headed eagle officiating, the vulture saying: "With all my dominion of earth and sky, I thee endow, and promise to love and cherish till death do us part." But one day the dove in her fright saw the vulture busy at a carcass, and cried: "Stop that! Did you not promise me that you would quit your carnivorous and filthy habits if I married you?" "Yes," said the vulture, "but if you don't like my way, you can leave," and with one angry stroke of the beak, and another fierce clutch, the vulture left the dove eyeless and wingless and lifeless.

Many a woman who has had the hand of a young inebriate offered, but declined it, or who was asked to chain her life to a man selfish, or of bad temper, and refused the shackles, will bless God throughout all eternity that she escaped that earthly pandemonium.

In addressing those women who have to battle alone, I congratulate you on your happy escape. Rejoice forever that you will not have to navigate the faults of the other sex, when you have faults enough of your own. Think of the bereavements you avoid, of the risks of unassimilated temper which you will not have to run, of the cares you will never have to carry, and of the opportunity of outside usefulness from which married life would have partially debarred you, and that you are free to go and come as one who has the responsibilities of a household can seldom be. God has not given you a hard lot, as compared with your sisters. When young women shall make up their minds at the start that masculine companionship is not a necessity in order to happiness, and that there is a strong probability that they will have to fight the battle of life alone, they will be getting the timber ready for their own fortune, and their saw and ax and plane sharpened for its construction, since "Every wise woman buildeth her house."

As no boy ought to be brought up without learning some business at which he could earn a livelihood, so no girl ought to be brought up without learning the science of self-support. The difficulty is that many a family goes sailing on the high tide of success, and the husband and father depends on his own health and acumen for the welfare of his household, but one day he gets his feet wet, and in three days pneumonia has closed his life, and the daughters are turned out on a cold world to earn bread, and there is nothing practical that they can do.

My advice to all girls and all unmarried women, whether in affluent homes or in homes where most stringent economies are grinding, is to learn to do some kind of work that the world must have while the world stands.

O, young women of America! as many of you will have to fight your own battles alone, do not wait until you meet with disaster and your father is dead, and all the resources of your family have been scattered; but now, while in a good house and environed by all prosperities, learn how to do some kind of work that the world must have as long as the world stands. Turn your attention from the embroidery of fine slippers, of which there is a surplus, and make a useful shoe. Expend the time in which you adorn a cigar case in learning how to make a good, honest loaf of bread. Turn your attention from the making of flimsy nothings to the manufacturing of important somethings.

"But," you ask, "what would my father and mother say if they saw I was doing such unfashionable work?" Throw the whole responsibility upon us, the pastors, who are constantly hearing of young women in all these cities, who, unqualified by their previous luxurious surroundings for the awful struggle of life into which they have been suddenly hurled, seemed to have nothing left them but a choice between starvation and damnation. They go along the street at 7 o'clock in the wintry mornings, through the slush and storm, to the place where they shall earn only half enough for subsistence, the daughters of once prosperous merchants, lawyers, clergymen, artists, bankers and capitalists, who brought up their children under the infernal delusion that it was not high tone for a woman to learn a profitable calling. Young woman! take this affair in your own hand, and let there be an insurrection in all prosperous families on the part of the daughters of this day, demanding knowledge in occupation and styles of business by which they may be their own defence and their own support if all fatherly and husbandly and brotherly hands fail them. I have seen two sad sights, the one a woman in all the glory of her young life, stricken by disease, and in a week lifeless in a home of which she had been the pride. As her hands were folded over the still heart and her eyes closed for the last slumber, and she was taken out amid the lamentations of kindred and friends, I thought that was a sadness immeasurable. But I have seen something compared with which that scene was bright and songful. It was a young woman who had been all her days amid wealthy surroundings, by the visit of death and bankruptcy to the household turned out on a cold world without one lesson about how to get food or shelter, and into the awful whirlpool of city life, where strong ships have gone down, and for twenty years not one word has been heard from her. Vessels went out on the Atlantic Ocean looking for a shipwrecked craft that was left alone and forsaken on the sea a few weeks before, with the idea of bringing it into port. But who shall ever bring into the harbor of peace and hope and heaven that lost womanly immortal, driven in what tempest, aflame in what conflagration, sinking into what abyss? O God, help! O Christ, rescue! My sisters, give not your time to learning fancy work which the world may dispense with in hard times, but connect your skill with the indispensables of life.

Let me say to all women who have already entered upon the battle of life that the time is coming when women shall not only get as much salary and wages as men get, but for certain styles of employment women will have higher salary and more wages, for the reason that for some styles of work they have more adaptation. But this justice will come to women not through any sentiment of gallantry, not because woman is physically weaker than men, and, therefore, ought to have more consideration shown her, but because through her finer natural taste and more grace of manner and quicker perception, and more delicate touch, and more educated adroitness she will, in certain callings, be to her employer worth ten per cent. more, or twenty per cent. more than the other sex. She will not get it by asking for it, but by earning it, and it shall be hers by lawful

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR JANUARY 30.

Lesson Text: "How to Pray," Matt. vi., 5-15—Golden Text: Matt. vi., 6—Commentary on the Day's Lesson Written by the Rev. Dr. D. M. Stearns.

5. "And when thou prayest thou shalt not be as the hypocrites, for they love to pray standing in the synagogues and in the corners of the streets, that they may be seen of men. Verily I say unto you, They have their reward." Dr. Weston says concerning this sermon that Christ here draws the picture of the person who is to be the result of His work, the ideal man whom the Saviour is to make actual by saving him from sin. The only and indispensable condition of admission to such a life is the consciousness of utter spiritual poverty, absolute destitution, a beggar with no power to alter his condition or make himself better. No man on earth, be he who or what he will, is excluded, and the character described in the beatitudes is within the reach of every man.

6. "But thou when thou prayest enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut thy door pray to thy Father, which is in secret, and thy Father, which seeth in secret, shall reward thee openly." All benevolence is not to be hidden, for when our good works glorify God we are to let our light so shine. No one is forbidden to pray in public, nor even to let it be known that we are fasting if God can be glorified thereby. What is forbidden is our own glory or advantage in anything. What is required is the glory of God in all things. See I Cor. x., 31; Pet. iv., 11; John xiv., 13, 14.

7. "But when ye pray use not vain repetitions, as the heathen do, for they think that they shall be heard for their much speaking." There is nothing here forbidding us to repeat the same petitions in our prayers, but what is forbidden is vain repetition or thinking that there is benefit or merit in saying the same words over and over. True prayer is the utterance of heart desires for the glory of God in the name of Jesus Christ.

8. "Be not ye therefore like unto them, for your Father knoweth what things ye have need of, before ye ask Him." We are not forbidden to ask because our Father knows, but we are to ask as children who have confidence in a Father's love and wisdom. Children who tease and torment their parents do not credit either to themselves or to their parents; parents who permit it are not wise, and children who do it do not honor their parents. Confidence in God will meekly ask and be sure that if it is best it shall be given.

9. "After this manner therefore pray ye, Our Father which art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name." I have met many who use no more this form of words and perhaps they do no sin by this omission; as for myself I never expect to pray better or with more understanding or more in accord with the will of God than when I use these very words. I would not rob Israel, nor put myself under any bondage, but if Israel has a good thing which, I, too, can enjoy, surely our Father would like me to enjoy it. How very near Jesus took Mary and us to His heart when He said, "Go to My brethren and say unto them, I ascend unto My Father, and your Father, and to My God and your God" (John xx., 17).

10. "Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven." When, after the thousand years, satan shall have been sent to the lake of fire, and all things shall have been subdued unto Christ, then He shall hand over the kingdom unto God the Father that God may be all in all (Rev. xx., 10; I Cor. xv., 28), and this prayer shall be answered.

11. "Give us this day our daily bread." Our Father knows our need in this matter and will not withhold any good, yet it is His pleasure that we ask Him for all that is included in this phrase "our daily bread," and inasmuch as we have already learned that man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God (Chapter iv., 4), the phrase must include a great deal.

12. "And forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors." Forgiveness of sins in His name is what we are to preach everywhere (Luke xxiv., 47), and when we receive Him we are assured that our sins are forgiven for His name's sake and shall no more be remembered (I John ii., 12; Isa. xliii., 25), but while we are in these mortal bodies we shall need constant forgiveness; hence the comfort of the assurance that "if we confess our sins He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness." It is the sense of the vast forgiveness which we enjoy from Him that enables us to be kind one to another, tender hearted, forgiving one another, even as God for Christ's sake has forgiven us (Eph. iv., 32.

13. "And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil, for Thine is the kingdom, and the power and the glory forever. Amen." God never tempts any one to do wrong (Jas. i., 13), but He does try men for their present and eternal good, and for His great glory, and it is blessed to be tried and receive grace to endure (Jas. i., 12). He will never try us above what we are able (I Cor. x., 13). As to the evil one, He will deliver us from every evil and preserve us unto His heavenly kingdom (II Tim. iv., 18). The kingdom is His, the power is His, and the glory. Salvation and service from beginning to end are all His, and of Him, and it becomes us ever to say, "Thine O Lord, is the greatness and the power and the glory and the victory and the majesty, for all that is in the heaven and in the earth is Thine; Thine is the kingdom, O Lord, and Thou art exalted as head above all."

14. "For if ye forgive men their trespasses your Heavenly Father will also forgive you." Fellowship with God depends upon our being one with Him in all things. We may walk with Him, and He will dwell in us and walk in us (II Cor. vi., 16), but we must be willing to humble ourselves and agree with Him in everything (Mic. vi., 8; margin; Amos iii., 3).

15. "But if ye forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your Father forgive your trespasses." When Peter asked how often he should forgive his brother and suggested seven times as a possible extreme, our Lord answered, "Until seventy times seven." He then told of one who was forgiven 10,000 talents, but would not forgive his fellow a hundred pence; hence he was severely punished. Our Lord added, "So likewise shall My Heavenly Father do also unto you if ye from your hearts forgive not everyone his brother their trespasses" (Math. xviii., 21-35). Again it is, as always, "Not I, but Christ." "Not I, but the grace of God." Nothing for self, not even anything in the way of justice as a primary thing, and never revenge, but always the glory of God that He may be magnified. —Lesson Helper.

Monument to Mecklenburgers.

The monument in memory of the signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence is to be built after the design of William A. Gault, of Baltimore. It is to be of granite, "tall, stately and symmetrical," with a needle-pointed monolith. The monument is to be thirty-nine feet in height, and to cost $6000.

NEW JERSEY'S ROADS.

Chosen For Experiment in Free Rural Postal Delivery.

ROAD COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

It Declares That Great Work is Going on Under the Good Roads Law—Farmers Are Brought Much Nearer to Markets—Opposition Gives Way to Enthusiasm—New Jersey Leads in Improved Roads.

TRENTON, N. J. (Special).—The New Jersey State Road Improvement Association has selected a route from Riverton to Cinnaminson, Moorestown, Stanwick, Bridgeboro, Riverside and back to Riverton, on which the Postoffice Department will try the experiment of a free delivery system in rural districts. The designation was made at the request of the Department, and New Jersey was selected because the State is recognized as in the lead in improved roads.

The annual report of Road Commissioner Henry I. Budd for the year ending October 31, 1897, shows that under the law of 1895 there were 66¼ miles of improved roads built in the State, for which the State will contribute $100,000 and the counties and property owners will pay about $200,000. Specifications have been prepared for about 96 miles to be built this year, but to complete the work the State appropriation must be increased to $300,000, and this the Road Improvement Association recommends to the Legislature.

In 1893 and 1894 over 74 miles of new roads were built; in 1895, over 46 miles; in 1896, over 51; making the total length of the roads built under the law about 238 miles, for which the State spent $466,596.10 and the counties and property owners along the lines of roads over $1,000,000.

Burlington County leads in the extent of improved roads, having 61¼ miles, or more than one-fourth the total, and it is in this county that the rural mail delivery system is to be tried. Most of the roads are built of macadam, but in South Jersey gravel has been used.

Commissioner Budd says the average cost per mile has been reduced fully one-third, some roads having been built at from $3000 to $4000 a mile in neighborhoods where they have been costing from $6000 to $9000 per mile, and the wearing ability will be as great and in some cases greater. Opposition to the law has changed to enthusiasm in its favor, the Commissioner reports, and more roads are being applied for than can be built in many years under the present State appropriation. There is a great demand for the reports of the New Jersey Road Commissioner, which shows that the subject of good roads is being considered in many other States.

Nearly all the larger cities and towns have macadamized roads from their centres to the farming districts. Union, Essex, Morris, and Passaic have built many miles of road under the county law, but are now embracing the State aid law. The farmers have found by experience that the increased taxes sit lightly upon them and are a small expense compared with the saving made by the more easy transportation of their produce to markets and the inducement it offers to city people to locate in the country.

The Commissioner says the Office of Road Inquiry at Washington is urging New Jersey farmers to try steel tracks for roads. Such tracks would save four-fifths of the power now expended on a macadamized road. The use of broad tires is recommended, and the report urges the Legislature to pass a law giving a rebate in taxes to all owners of wagons who use tires not less than three and a half inches wide.

The work of abolishing toll roads has been begun, and two turnpikes in Burlington and Camden counties are to be condemned as soon as the County Boards of Freeholders ratify the action of the appraisers. This will cost the counties $43,043, the property owners $4304, and the State $14,347.

Commissioner Budd's report says:

"It costs 9½ cents per bushel to ship wheat from Chicago to New York, a distance of 900 miles; it costs 3 cents a bushel to haul wheat on a level road a distance of five miles, and on a sandy road it would cost at least 9 cents per mile to haul it. The saving on a bushel of wheat with good roads for a distance of five miles would be about equivalent to that of 600 miles of transportation by steamer or canal boat, or of 375 miles by railroad. One mile of good roads would make a saving equal to 75 miles of railroad transportation. Thus every mile of good roads places the producer 75 miles by rail nearer to the markets. It is estimated that the cost of hauling 500,000,000 tons of farm produce to market is $2 per ton, or just about $1,000,000,000; it is also estimated that about 60 per cent. of this last amount, or $600,000,000, would be saved each year if farmers were able to do this hauling over good roads.

"These statements are startling, but true. They show the importance of good roads. The real cost of transportation that burdens our agricultural classes is the part of it between the farm and the town or railway station rather than between the railway station and the market. The loss due to bad roads is one of the greatest wastes of energy connected with farming, as it is carried on in this country. Road and street improvement throughout the United States is becoming a subject of universal interest. Its national importance is such that to-day it absorbs a large share of public attention in every advancing city and State in the Union. It is not a popular fad or a momentary outcry of the people. It is a deep-seated movement, appealing to the best elements of our civilization. It is a factor in public affairs of increasing power.

"Good roads enlist the attention of business men, bankers, statesmen, farmers, manufacturers, engineers, philosophers and every intelligent citizen, however humble his station in life."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE DOCTOR.

Mrs. Baird Fined $50 For Not Reporting a Case of Diphtheria.

Christian Science received a hard rap from Judge Wofford in the Criminal Court at Kansas City, Mo. The occasion was the trial of Mrs. Amanda J. Baird, a Christian Science doctor, who was fined $50 in the Police Court for not reporting to the Board of Health a case of diphtheria in the family of S. H. Kinney, in whose house ten-year-old Mae Kinney afterward died. Mrs. Baird administered Christian Science treatment to the child.

The case came before Judge Wofford on appeal in affirming the judgment of the trial tribunal. The Judge said the methods of Christian Science in attempting to heal were frequently akin to murder.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

4

MILK AND CREAM.

The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been 2¾c ₱ qt. net to shipper. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:

Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, cans	21,900
Condensed milk, cans	149
Cream, cans	389

BUTTER.

Creamery—West. extras	—	@	20
Firsts	18	@	19
Thirds to seconds	14½	@	17
State—Thirds to firsts	14	@	18
State Dairy tubs, extras	—	@	18
Imitation Creamery	13	@	17
Factory, fresh firsts	—	@	14
Low grades	11	@	12½

CHEESE.

State—Full cream, new, large	8¼	@	8¾
Small	9¼	@	9½
Part skims, good to prime	4¾	@	5¼
Full skims	2	@	3

EGGS.

State and Penn—Fresh	—	@	25
Jersey—Fancy	—	@	26
Western—Choice	—	@	24
Southern—Choice	23	@	23½
Duck eggs, ₱ doz	—	@	—
Goose eggs, ₱ doz	—	@	—

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, choice, 1897	—	@	1 37½
Medium, choice, 1897	—	@	1 17½
Pea, choice, 1897	—	@	1 15
Red kidney, choice, 1897	1 70	@	1 75
White kidney, choice, 1897	—	@	1 45
Yellow eye	1 30	@	1 35
Lima, Cal., ₱ 60 lbs	—	@	1 30
Green peas, bags	70	@	72½

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Apples, Ben Davis, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	4 00
Greening, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	3 75
Baldwin, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	4 00
Grapes, Del., ₱ basket	—	@	—
Catawba, ₱ basket	7	@	10
Concord, ₱ basket	—	@	—
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl	6 00	@	8 00
Jersey, ₱ bbl	6 00	@	6 50

HOPS.

State—1897, choice, ₱ lb	17½	@	18
1896, prime	—	@	7½
Pacific Coast, 1897, choice	—	@	19
Good to prime	16	@	18
Old odds	3	@	5

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, ₱ lb	9	@	9½
Chickens, ₱ lb	8	@	8½
Roosters, ₱ lb	5	@	5½
Turkeys, ₱ lb	—	@	10
Ducks, ₱ pair	40	@	65
Geese, ₱ pair	75	@	1 50
Pigeons, ₱ pair	15	@	20

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, ₱ lb	10	@	13
Spring chickens, Phila	10	@	14
Western, dry picked	—	@	9½
Fowls, State & Penn., ₱ lb	8½	@	9
Western ducks	5	@	9
Geese, Western, ₱ lb	5	@	8
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 50	@	3 00

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	77½	@	80
Clover mixed	40	@	55
Straw—Long rye	45	@	55
Short rye	30	@	40
Oat	25	@	35

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, Jersey, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 25
L. I., in bulk	2 50	@	2 75
Sweet, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	4 00
Cabbages, ₱ 100	1 75	@	3 50
Onions, white, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	6 00
Red, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	3 00
Green peas, Va., ₱ basket	1 00	@	1 75
Egg plant, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	4 00
Tomatoes, ₱ carrier	1 00	@	3 00
String beans, ₱ basket	1 00	@	5 00
Squash, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
White	40	@	50
Turnips, Russia, ₱ bbl	60	@	80
Celery, ₱ doz	5	@	10
Carrots, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Cauliflower, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	9 00
Beets, ₱ bbl	50	@	75
Lettuce, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	5 00
Pumpkins, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Kale, per bbl	40	@	60
Spinach, per bbl	1 00	@	2 50
Brussels sprouts, ₱ qt	5	@	10

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—Winter Patents	4 80	@	5 15
Spring Patents	5 00	@	5 20
Wheat—No. 1 North N. Y.	—	@	1 02
No. 2 Red	—	@	1 02
Corn—No. 2	—	@	34⅝
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	29½
Track mixed	28½	@	29½
Rye—Western	54½	@	55½
Barley—Feeding	—	@	34½
Lard—City steam	4.60c	@	4.65c

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed	7	@	8
Milch cows, com. to good	20 00	@	45 00
Calves, city dressed	9½	@	11½
Country dressed	7	@	11
Sheep, ₱ 100 lb	3 50	@	5 00
Lambs, ₱ 100 lb	6 00	@	6 50
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lb	4 00	@	4 25
Country dressed	4	@	6

INCREASE IN TIN PRODUCTION.

Nearly 140,000,000 More Pounds Last Year Than in 1896.

The report of Mr. Ayer, special agent to the Secretary of the Treasury, of the production of tin and terne plates in the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, shows that the total production was 446,982,063 pounds, of which about eighty-eight per cent. was of the class weighing lighter than sixty-three pounds per one hundred square feet.

This is an increase in production of a little less than 140,000,000 pounds, or over forty-five per cent. as compared with 1896. The total importation during the year was 244,407,601 pounds and the exportation for the same period 139,246,130 pounds, making the net imports 105,161,471 pounds. The production of the United States therefore was more than four-fifths of the entire consumption.

The annual capacity of the mills completed and in process of construction June 30, 1897 is said to be about 650,000,000 pounds. The report also states that on January 4, 1898, the price of coke tin plates per box of fourteen by twenty I. C, 103 pounds, 112 sheets, was for American product $3.10, and for the foreign product $4. Nevertheless, the American product is stated to be in all respects as good and as satisfactory as the foreign article.

The quantity of American sheet iron and and steel made by stamping and other manufacturing firms into articles and wares tinned or terne plated during the year was 8,922,061 pounds against 10,586,119 pounds during the fiscal year 1896. The production of block plates aggregated 436,438,035 pounds, an increase for the year of 102,423,237 pounds.

California's Orange Crop.

The orange crop of Southern California, now being harvested, is said to be unusually fine. There was a slight fall of snow at Los Angeles, which did no harm, however.

STATE POLITICS.

The Organ of the Fake Organization Tears Passion Into Tatters in a Frantic and Abusive Editorial Condemning President McKinley For Not Appointing Federal Officials Chosen by This Preposterous Concern.

(Special Correspondence.)

Philadelphia, Jan. 24.—That curious fungus on the body politic, the Business Men's League, is busily engaged in arranging to defeat the nominations of the Republican party at the next state election without regard to the personnel of that ticket.

The gentlemen connected with the Wanamaker-Dolan organization being all wealthy men and as a rule men who have made their fortunes because of measures which originated and were carried through by the Republican party—notably the tariff laws—are shining examples of the truth of the statement that "satan still finds mischief for idle hands to do." They are filling such newspapers as they can command with lamentations and slanders. They are declaring in wholesale terms that the Republican leaders in Pennsylvania and the Republican organization have neither character nor intelligence, that they are wholly ignorant of the desires of the people of Pennsylvania, and are animated solely with the desire to injure and betray them. Such practical political results as they have been able to carry out to the extent of submission to the people have invariably been annihilated at the ballot box. The press agents and salaried mud slingers of this organization continue to be Mr. Frank Willing Leach, the Van Valkenburg brothers, and some of the minor agents of the old hog combine. In order to earn the liberal salaries paid to these gentlemen under the contracts made a year ago they are running the Business Men's League scandal bureau on double time. In this they are assisted by one of the Philadelphia morning papers, which seems to exist wholly to carry out the wishes of these amateur political assassins.

The league is just now loud in the declaration that another Delamater campaign is about to be undertaken by the Republican party. All of these gentlemen neglect to state that they demanded the nomination of Delamater in public calls and letters, and threatened to bolt if he was not placed at the head of the Republican ticket. They avow that their purpose is to overthrow bossism, and yet they meet in secret and seek to make nominations for United States senators, governor and other state officials, with a boldness and impudence that no so called "boss" would dream of.

These men and their associates have for years been connected with every plot to plunder the people of Philadelphia. They have been engaged in gas grabs, street paving grabs, traction railway grabs, electric light grabs, and every other scheme by which the citi-citizens could be plundered.

* * *

Their purses have grown fat with the results of these raids upon the rights of the citizens, and yet they are not content. They are plotting alliance with the Democrats; they are preparing for independent tickets; they are slandering every man whose record warrants him in seeking a nomination at the hands of the Republican party for prominent state offices—all for their own selfish purposes. They will not agree to lend their aid to the selection or election of men who have unimpeachable public records, and who carry county after county by popular vote at the primaries. They take the position that unless the men whom they select and whom they expect to control in office are placed in nomination they will take their little tin dishes and go home and make things very disagreeable for everybody within range of their voices. If there be any discontent in the ranks of the Republican party in the state at this time it has been created and has been fomented solely by this league of business men, which has been repudiated by every respectable and responsible element of the party from the president and his cabinet down to the representatives of the Republican organizations in the wards and districts in which these men reside.

If the Republicans desire to create and perpetuate a Wanamaker-Dolan-Leach-Van Valkenburg dynasty they have not shown it in the past when the issue was an open and direct one at the polls, and we believe that when their eyes are opened and they see the real purpose of these stuffed phophets of Pennsylvania politics they will treat them with the contempt they have always shown them before. It is but fair to infer that these gentlemen, having grown rich on the plunder of Philadelphia city, are now turning covetous eyes upon the whole state of Pennsylvania, and desire the fatness thereof.

* * *

This annex to the Martin machine in Philadelphia is just now consumed with rage over its failure to control any of the federal appointments in the city or state. The truth of the matter is that President McKinley is fully aware of the selfish motives that control these men who pose as critics and reformers. He has repeatedly snubbed them, and it looks as if this fact was finally penetrating their thick skins. The best evidence of this is shown by a frantic article, abusive of President McKinley, that appeared in the columns of the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph on Friday, Jan. 21. The Telegraph is published by the son-in-law of John Wanamaker, and besides being the personal organ of the disappointed senatorial aspirant is also the public organ of the bogus Business Men's association. The editorial, headed "The President's Surrender," says, among other things:

"Two important appointments in which this city is especially interested were practically disposed of by the president yesterday. They were the collectorship of the port of Philadelphia and the vacancy in the interstate commerce commission. A delegation from the Business Men's League, of Philadelphia, called upon Mr. McKinley to urge the appointment of Major E. A. Hancock as the successor of Collector Read. The delegation was made up of men whose business pursuits bring them into close and constant contact with the collector, and who are necessarily familiar with the duties of the position and with the qualifications that are required for their efficient discharge. They were also, one and all, good and true Republicans, devoted to the interests of the party as well as to the interests of the business community, and thus had every reason and every inducement to advise and urge the appointment of a man who is fully qualified for the office. But their appeal to Mr. McKinley in behalf of Major Hancock appears to have made no impression upon the president. Senator Quay was ahead of them; he had a conference with the executive just before the business men were shown into his presence, and the rejection of Major Hancock was, therefore, a foregone conclusion. Months ago the man from Beaver had promised the collectorship of the port of Philadelphia to State Senator C. Wesley Thomas, and to Mr. Thomas, as the president intimated in his talk with the business men yesterday, the collectorship will go. It is Mr. Quay who makes the appointment, and not the president of the United States, the provisions of the constitution thereof to the contrary notwithstanding."

Just what the Wanamaker-Dolan-Leach - Blankenburg - Van Valkenburg combination expects to gain by abuse of the chief executive of the nation is difficut to understand. Outside of this the only other thing of interest in the outburst is the candid acknowledgment of Quay's influence at the White House. T. M. A.

"Good Enough."

"You have planed that board well, have yon, Frank?" asked the carpenter of an apprentice.

"Oh! it will do" replied the boy. "It don't need to be too well planed for the use to be made of it. Nobody will see."

"It will not do if it is not planed as smoothly as possible," replied the carpenter, who had the reputation of being the best and most conscientious workman in the city.

"I suppose I could make it smoother," said the boy.

"Then do it. 'Good Enough' has but one meaning in my shop, and that is 'perfect.' If a thing is not perfect, it is not good enough for me."

"You haven't made things look very orderly here in the back part of the store" said a merchant to a young clerk.

"Well I thought it was well enough back there, where things cannot be seen very plainly, and where customers seldom go."

'That won't do," said the merchant sharply, and then added in a kinder tone, " You must get ideas of that kind out of your head, my boy, if you hope to succeed in life. That kind of 'good enough' isn't much better than 'bad enough.'"

The girls who don't sweep in the corners or dust under things, and the boys who dispose of tasks as speedily as possible, declaring that things will "do" if they are not well done, are the boys and girls who are likely to make failures in life because the habit of inaccuracy has become a part of their character.

The old adage, "What is worth doing at all is worth doing well," is as true now as when it was first spoken, and it will always be true.

"Why, Willie," exclaimed the uncle of a 5-year-old youngster, "what makes you cry so?" "Cause," replied the little fellow, "my brother has got vacation an' I ain't got none" "That's too bad," said his uncle. "But why is it that you have no vacation?" "'Cause I ain't started to school yet, " was the reply.

A thrill of terror is experienced when a brassy cough of croup sounds through the house at night. But the terror soon changes to relief after One Minute Cough Cure has been administered. Safe and harmless for children. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

Tommy's Inference.—Teacher—What do we learn from the story of Sampson?

Tommy (with unpleasant results still manifest)—That it doesn't pay ter have women folks cut a feller's hair.—Brooklyn *Life.*

There are three little things which do more work than any other three little things created—they are the ant, the bee and DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the last being the famous little pills for stomach and liver trouble. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

Mr. Lincoln Kept Door.

Mr. James Elter is one of the oldest doorkeepers in the war department, and has been stationed at the Seventeenth Street entrance to the Winter building for many years, occupying a chair in which President Lincoln sat while he acted as doorkeeper in place of Mr. Elter. Speaking of the incident, Mr. Elter said:

"One day a tall, lank gentleman came to the entrance and asked me if the secretary was in, and I told him no, that it was too early for him. He then asked me at what hour he would be likely to find him, and I told him. With a pleasant 'thank you' —something we don't always get— he walked away. At the hour I told him the secretary would be in he again walked up the steps and asked me if I would not go to the secretary's room and tell him he wished to see him. I told him I could not leave my post. 'Oh that is all right. I am Mr. Lincoln, and I will keep door while you deliver my message. Tell him I want to see him in the lower hall'. With this the president unpinned my badge, stuck it on his own coat, and took my chair. I hastened to the secretary's room, and soon the two were together near me, but in quiet and earnest talk. I never did know why Mr. Lincoln did not want to go to the secretary's room, but I do know I prize that chair. I call it Abe Lincoln. No doubt that was the only time a president ever acted as doorkeeper."

"Maud," said Mr. Dobbs sternly, "why did you refuse young Blivens? A fine young man, whose heart is in the right place."

"Well, it wasn't when he proposed to me," answered Maud, flippantly, "for it was in his mouth."

Whooping cough is the most distressing malady, but its duration can be cut short by the use of One Miuute Cough Cure, which is also the best known remedy for croup and all lung and bronchial troubles. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

A boy bicycle rider was struck by an express train near Paterson, N. J. and was hurled fifty feet in the air to a field along the tracks. Strangely, he he was not even bruised.

After years of untold suffering with piles' B. W. Pursell of Knittersville, Pa., was cured by using a single box of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Skin diseases, such as eczema, rash, pimples and obstinate sores are readly cured by this famous remedy. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

The freight rush in the West is not yet over. Reports show that business is so great that the railroad companies find difficulty in securing cars enough. This indicates the movement of farm products and this means money in the farmers' pocket and consequent prosperity.

Children and adults tortured by burns, scalds, injuries, eczema or skin diseases may accure instant relief by using DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It is the great Pile remedy. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

Little Bessie lived in the suburbs of a city where hardly a day passed that an agent or canvasser for some article didn't call at the house. One day her father called her into her mother's room and showed her a little baby brother that had just arrived, " Where did he come from? " asked Bessie. "The doctor brought him." was the reply. "Why," she exclaimed, "I didn,t know he was the agent for babies!"

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One rule of this store is, not to carry any goods over from one season to another, and that is why we have clearance sales. Our stocks of overcoats is not very large and we do not have every size in all styles but we can give you any size in some style. If you can find one to suit you in our stock it will pay you to buy it for next winter.

Any Man's Overcoat	**$4.25.**
Boy's Storm Overcoat	**$3.50.**
Child's Cape Overcoat	**$1.50.**
Child's Reefer	**$1.5o.**

Many of them are worth twice, and some three times as much as we ask for them, and at these prices they ought to be entirely closed out in a week.

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Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

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Means more liberal buying on the part of both dealer and consumer. Our Fall and Winter lines have been purchased with a view of giving the trade the best goods for the least money. Our specialties are

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,
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Shirts, Overalls, Rubber Goods, Wool Boots and Lumbermen's Socks. We also have a line of Groceries, Tinware, Hardware, Stove Pipe, Horse Shoes, etc. Hunters can have their wants supplied with loaded shells, powder, shot, and at the right price.

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